Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR A PARLOR.

CARPETS.

Look in our north window, see if it is there. No? Then step to the inside—scores of the prettiest carpet conceptions in the market. Velvets, Axminsters, Moquettes, Tapestries, they're all here with the lowest prices they'll carry for years to come.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

R. I. EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

R. I. Pork, Coggeshall Farm Eggs and Diamond Creamery Butter

(In 5, 10 and 50 pound tubs) at

J. A. & H. H. BARKER'S.

Second Edition.

DEAD AND DYING.

Nine Negroes Shot by White Men in Georgia.

Believed to Have Been Guilty of Incendiarism.

PALMETTO, Ga., March 16.—Four dead negroes lie in Johnson's warehouse. By them, groaning in agony, are five of their race, all victims of an assault made by white men of this neighborhood at an early hour this morning. This little city has had two fires, which have almost destroyed it, since January 1, and the negroes who were shot down, while begging for mercy, were believed to have been guilty of incendiarism.

The dead are Bud Cotton, Henry Bingham, Tip Hutson and Ed Brown; dying, John Bigby; wounded, Clem Watts, shot in abdomen; George Taylor, wounded in thigh; Isham Brown, shot in body; John Jamison, arm fractured.

The citizens are patrolling the main street of the town and dispersing an occasional group of muttering negroes, who seem determined to get some sort of revenge for the slaughter of four of their race.

The scene at Johnson's warehouse, where the nine negroes were confined, and which is now filled with the dead and dying, is a revolting and miserable one. Blood covers the floor and blackened walls are indented with rifle shots. Wives and children of the negroes are kneeling by their sides in the dimly lighted room and piercing the air with their moans of anguish.

Mayor Arnold has summoned a guard of 75 citizens to patrol the streets and warehouses, and every citizen seen on the street is armed with a gun. The Palmetto cotton mills have shut down for the day in consequence of the excitement.

The mob was composed of 150 men. Where they came from is not known. That some of the people of Palmetto, but not of the better class, were in the mob goes without saying. Every face was seamed, and when the warehouse was reached the special guard of five men were covered without a word. In a minute the mob was in the big warehouse and the fusilade opened. The frightened negroes sent up yell after yell, begging for mercy, but it had no effect on the mob. When the work was finished the masked men turned and quickly disappeared as they had come, on horseback.

Two fires of incendiary origin have occurred here this year, one February 23 and the other five days later. Fourteen business houses in all were destroyed. Nine negroes were arrested on suspicion and taken to Johnson's warehouse to wait preliminary trial, which was to have taken place this morning. Yesterday the leader of the gang, Bud Cotton, is said to have made a written confession of the guilt of himself and associates. He was the first to die at the mob's hands.

The negroes of this community have threatened in the past week to burn Fairburn, the county seat, and it is reported that the mob came largely from that town.

Sheriff J. C. Adderhold is expected from Fairburn with a large posse at any moment. The city is quieting down. The militia from Atlanta will arrive about 11 o'clock, but it is not believed they will have anything to do.

VERY FEEBLE.

John Sherman's Condition Pronounced No Better Today.

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, March 16.—The condition of Mr. John Sherman, former Secretary of State, who is a passenger on American line steamer Paris, now making a tour of the West Indian islands, is no better today. As already cabled, he is suffering from pneumonia. Mr. Sherman's physicians look for a change this afternoon. He is very feeble.

TO BRING THE SICK MAN HOME.

Cruiser Chicago Sent, in Response to a Request.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A telegram was received at the White House today from Colgate Hoyt, who is a traveling companion of ex-Secretary Sherman, dated at Fort De France, Island of Martinique, announcing that Mr. Sherman is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, and requesting that he be brought home to the United States on a government vessel. The message was sent to the Navy Department, and Secretary Long immediately gave the orders necessary to comply with the wish. It was found that the Chicago was just about due at Havana, and a cablegram was sent to that point to have the ship proceed at once to Kingston, Jamaica, to meet the Paris, and take Mr. Sherman off. Unless this is done, Mr. Sherman must remain on the ship for two weeks, or the excursion which the ship carries must be abandoned. He will probably be taken on board the warship Sunday or Monday and should arrive at Hampton roads about a week from today. No further report of his condition, in addition to that received last night, has come to General Miles.

Told That She Must Die.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mrs. Martha Place was today informed by Warden Sage that the governor had refused to interfere in her case, and that she must die.

MARCH 14, 1899.

FEW QUOTATIONS

FROM OUR

China Department.

Jap. Blue Oatmeal Dishes at 8c.
Jap. Hand-Painted Pin Trays at 15c.
Jap. Hand-Painted Card Receivers at 40c.
Jap. Elegant Comb and Brush Holders at $1.50.
Jap. Large Chocolate Pots, in blue, at 40c.
Jap. Large Fireproof Teapots at 18c.
Chinese Covered Bouillon Cups at 20c.
Chinese Hand-painted Antique Cups and Saucers at 50c.
Chinese Nankin Fine Teapots at 50c.
Chinese Genuine Medallion Dinner Plates at $1.
Chinese Genuine Medallion Punch Bowls, with carved Ebony Stand, $7.
Chinese Canton Platters at $1
Jap. Cracker Jars, in pretty shapes, at 50c.
Jap. Hand-Painted Bon Bon Boxes at 40c.
Jap. Blue Candlesticks, 10c.
Jap. Elegant Tokio Tea Sets at $3.
Jap. Fine Bread and Butter Plates at 8c.
Jap. Large Salad Bowls at $1.50
Jap. Large Jardinieres, in handsome designs, at $1.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - Kazanjian Building.

AFTER HARD FIGHTING.

Strongly Fortified Village of Caitai Captured Today.

Sharp Engagements Beyond Caloocan and on the Laguna Road.

MANILA, March 16, 1:30 P. M.—Insurgents at the outposts and in the trenches beyond Caloocan fired several volleys last night upon the Montana and Kansas volunteers and a part of the Fourth regulars, desiring, it is supposed, to discover if the American line had been thinned by the movement of General Wheaton's command. The Americans in the trenches replied warmly to their fire. H. Y. Beecher of Company A, of the Montana regiment, was killed in the engagement.

A battalion of the Twentieth regular infantry routed a small band of Filipinos on the Laguna road, and some sharpshooters who were firing from a house over which a French flag was flying were dislodged.

A gunboat entered the lake and silenced a one-gun battery in the foot hills.

3:55 P. M.—The strongly fortified village of Caitai, northwest of Pasig, was captured today, after a desperate fight, by the Twentieth regular infantry. The Americans lost 17 wounded, while the rebel loss was heavy.

5:50 P. M.—The first battalion of the Twentieth regiment advanced from Pasig, clearing the country to Caitai, a well defended village of 700 inhabitants, five miles northwest of the foot-hills. The troops first encountered the rebel outposts in the dense jungle on the banks of the river, and the enemy was dislodged after half an hour's fighting. The Americans advanced in splendid order, under a heavy fire, until it was necessary to volley the rebels from the trenches. The latter had a great advantage and dropped a number of our men. But they charged across the rice fields, making four advances on the enemy, who numbered a thousand men, five hundred of whom were entrenched, and in the face of a cross fire. Our troops, however, carried the town after four hours' fighting and burned the outskirts, the rebels firing from the windows and keeping up a running fire in the streets. The Americans then withdrew in order to obtain more ammunition.

The rebels lost about 100 men, and the American loss was Corporal Johnson of Company G and Private McAvoy of Company L, killed.

In addition, the following Americans were wounded: Sergeant Chock, Company I; Corporal Households, Company M; Private Kelley, Company C; Private Kinney, Company C; Private Tinkler, Company C; Private Varley, Company G; Private Gilloy, Company G; Private Mahan, Company L; Private Griffiths, Company L; Private Lafayth, Company L; Private McFarland, Company L. Artie Cluckmann, the regimental "mascot," carried a parrot into action and was wounded in the knee.

ISLANDS QUIET.

Encouraging Reports Received by General Otis.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following from General Otis reached the War Department today:

Manila, March 16. Adjutant General, Washington:

Reports from Iloilo indicate improvement; less activity on the part of the insurgents of the island. Reports from Negros most encouraging; inhabitants enthusiastic; quiet prevails throughout island, and Colonel Smith directing affairs in framing international government. Cebu quiet; business progressing under United States protection. Reports from Samar and Leyte indicate desire of inhabitants for United States troops; these islands occupied. Insurgent control confined to Luzon, and the occupation of the Pasig river line with control of Laguanda bay has cut the country occupied by the Tagalos in two nearly equal parts.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Reports Show Only One Killed But Many Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Otis reports the following casualties:

Manila, March 16. Adjutant General, Washington:

Casualties, March 13—Near Guadalupe, Wounded: Twelfth infantry, Company M, Sergeant William Barkley, shoulder, slight; near San Pedro Macati.

March 14—Near Guadalupe, killed: Fourth cavalry, Troop E, Saddler Samuel Jones. Accidentally wounded: Fourth Cavalry, Company E, Captain Fred Wheeler, hand, slightly; Private Mitchell Good, leg, severe; Horace H. Smith, side, severe; Company B, George Parks, chest, severe; Company E, Ernest Wilcox, arm, moderate; Twenty-second infantry, Company C, Private Alfred Behm, rib, severe; Marshall Comb, palm, slight.

Near Pateros, wounded: Second Oregon, Company F, private Walter Durain, eye, slight. Injured: First Washington, Company B, Private Rodney H. Church, powder burn, slight.

March 15—Near Pateros, wounded: Second Oregon, Company E, Private Edward Gesch, hip, slight.

FILING NOMINATIONS.

Republican Lists Nearly Complete, But Big Gaps in the Others.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—The time for filing nominations for the state elections will expire at midnight tonight. At noon today the Republican nominations were in from all except two places, Pawtucket and Portsmouth, and no doubt was felt that these would appear before the close of the day.

Democratic papers at noon were missing from 21 places—Barrington, Bristol, Central Falls, East Greenwich, Exeter, Glocester, Hopkinton, Jamestown, Lincoln, Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Pawtucket, Portsmouth, Warwick, Scituate, Smithfield, Warren, West Greenwich, Woonsocket and North Providence. Last year the Democrats failed to file papers from nine places—East Providence, East Greenwich, Hopkinton, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Portsmouth, Smithfield and West Greenwich.

The Prohibitionists have filed nominations from eleven places—Burrillville, Charlestown, Cranston, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Portsmouth, Providence, South Kingstown, West Greenwich, Westerly and Woonsocket.

The Socialist-Labor party has filed nominations for four places—Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Central Falls.

Four parties—the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and the Socialist-Labor party—have filed nominations for state officers.

The License question will be voted upon in three places—Coventry, Foster and Tiverton.

Elections to fill vacancies will be held in three places—East Providence, Newport and Warwick.

PROVIDENCE LINEMAN KILLED.

Grasped a Live Wire and Was Dead When Reached.

PROVIDENCE, March 16.—Shadrack Newton, forty-five years old, a lineman in the employ of the Providence Telephone Company, was instantly killed this morning. He was at work on the roof of a building on Exchange place, when he accidentally grasped a live electric light wire. He was dead when a fellow workman reached him.

SENSATION IN SUGAR.

Rapid Rise Within Half an Hour and the Shorts Caught Badly.

NEW YORK, March 16, Wall Street, 1 P. M.—The trading in the Sugar crowd today eclipsed everything of the sensational order in the stock market of recent years. There was an immense crowd of surging brokers, who were clamoring for the stock at any price. Blocks of 1,000 shares changed hands frequently, and the rapidity of the rise can be ascertained from the fact that, while 148 was the ruling price at midday, 170 was current half an hour later. The shorts were panic-stricken, and fought for the stock at any price. Large amounts were unloaded at the high level, and there was a rapid descent in the price to 151, with a recovery to 158 by 1 o'clock. Glucose Sugar Refinery, which was mentioned as a factor in the rumored deal with Sugar, jumped nine points, but lost half the improvement. The general market, particularly the railways, was at a standstill while the bull swing in Sugar was on, but subsequently there was a revival of interest in Manhattan, Metropolitan and Third Avenue. The former, which was under a drive earlier, ran up eight points, to 112½.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Repatriated Spanish Soldiers Riotous at Majorca.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, March 16.—Repatriated Spanish soldiers have caused turbulent demonstrations here and the municipal guards have been compelled to charge them. There have been several conflicts between the soldiers and the authorities. Shouts of "Down with the government" and "Long live the army" were raised. More trouble is expected.

NEW, NEAT, STYLISH TROUSERINGS.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 Thames St., next to Seabury's.

Clearance Sale

For the Next Fifteen Days.

STRAW MATTINGS, FROM 12c. UP.
OIL CLOTHS, FROM 22c. UP.
CARPETS, FROM 33c. UP.
REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS SOLD CHEAP.
FURNITURE, WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, ALSO BEDDING, TO BE CLOSED OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

GUSTAVE HAMILTON.
Over 204 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"The Brunswick"

—AND—

"Crimson Bouquet"

10c. CIGARS.

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"Number 83"

5c. CIGARS.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

THREATEN FORCE.

Americans and British Act Together at Samoa.

German Consul Still Upholds the Provisional Government.

APIA, Samoa, March 10, via Auckland, New Zealand—Owing to threats by the Mataafa people that they would burn the Malietoa villages in the island of Savaii unless the taxes levied upon them were remitted, and a contingent of soldiers for the support of Mataafa were sent, the British consul visited Savaii on British cruiser Porpoise and threatened to shell the villages of Mataafa's followers if peace was disturbed.

The British and American consuls have issued proclamations denying the rumors in circulation to the effect that Mataafa had been recognized as king, and threatening strong action if the provisional government interferes with the loyalists.

The German consul refused to join with the British and American representatives and issued a proclamation upholding the provisional government and denying that there had been any interference by the Malietoa party. He added to this document an extraordinary paragraph, expressing the hope that the provisional government would be able to encounter the danger caused anew to the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants by the English and American proclamations. This has put more heart into the rebels and large numbers of armed warriors are gathering.

United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, has arrived here and the admiral has held extended consultations with the various consuls, Chief Justice Chambers and Captain Sturdee of the Porpoise.

The provisional government has removed the Malietoa prisoners to a stronghold on the mainland, firing volleys over their heads during the transfer, in order to intimidate them.

A friendly feeling is shown by the officers and men of the American and British navy here. The American admiral has convened a meeting of the consuls, the chief justice and the captains of the warships now here, including the German, on board the American flagship, and it is probable that the result will be the presentation of an ultimatum. It is generally thought that fighting is likely to occur.

FORCED TO ANCHOR.

Last Night's Heavy Gale Interfered with Shipping Off the Cape.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 16.—The heavy gales of last night and this morning interfered with a large number of vessels which have been attempting to pass the capes. The severe southeast gale of last night forced vessels into harbors and places of safe anchorage. The wind shifted to the northwest early this morning and continued high.

A large fleet of schooners was sighted this forenoon coming down over the shoals. It was thought they would be forced back under the lee of Chatham beach for anchorage.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Original, widow's, etc.—Lucinda M. Pierce, Pawtucket; minor of George A. Tisdale, Peacedale.

Dunlap Spring Opening.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Strictly Fresh R. I. Eggs!

5 dozen for $1.

—AT—

Brown's Market,

274 Thames Street.

PHYSICIANS VERY WATCHFUL.

Pope Leo Said to Show Signs of Increasing Weakness.

ROME, March 16.—The Messagero, today, says the pope shows signs of increasing weakness and that his physicians are very watchful.

HOUSE IN DISORDER.

Turbulent Proceedings in the Reichstag Over the Army Bill.

BERLIN, March 16.—In anticipation of the third reading of the army bill today, both the Reichstag and the public galleries of that house were packed. The various items of the estimates were first discussed. The proceedings were so turbulent that the president, Count Von Ballenstein, was repeatedly compelled to call the house to order.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Lozenges.

Excellent for any irritation of the throat.

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors completed submitted upon application.

91 John Street,

NEWPORT.

This Morning's News.

DAY OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Three Cities of Pasig, Pateros and Taguig Taken.

MANILA, March 15.—What the torch of the insurgents has left of Pasig and Pateros is tonight protected by the American flag, after the most desperate day of fighting that has yet fallen to the lot of the Americans. Hundreds of slain Filipinos strew the roads while other hundreds of captive Filipinos have been sent to the rear under guard, while General Wheaton's victorious army presses on.

Already the town of Taguig, where Aguinaldo's men massed for a final stand, has fallen into the hands of the Americans, who have cut a course across the island from Manila's suburbs to the big lake near the opposite coast, in about three days of almost continuous fighting, and have broken the rebel force in two, one part hemmed in about Caloocan, while the other is retreating south.

The American loss has been slight, while that of the enemy has been the heaviest they have incurred since the futile attack on Manila February 5.

The First Washington infantry, commanded by Colonel Whally, crossed the river, clearing the insurgents out of Pateros and Taguig, occupying the ground to the lake and capturing 50 canoes loaded with supplies for the insurgents. The Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry occupy the opposite river bank. Taguig was the last place offering resistance to our troops.

TO FULL STRENGTH.

Army Soon to be Recruited to 105,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It was officially stated at the War Department this evening that the regular army would be recruited to the full strength of 105,000 men, probably at the end of thirty days, and surely by May 1 at the very latest.

This statement is based on the encouraging reports that are coming to the department from the various recruiting stations. The recruiting officers state that the men that enlisted in the regular army during the war are reenlisting at the rate of 75 per cent. This news is very gratifying to the officials, as they desire to replace the volunteers with regulars as soon as possible.

It was said by a high official of the War Department today that it is the President's intention to retain General Wheeler in the army, unless the general himself decides that he would prefer to retain his seat in Congress and resign his commission.

UNFIT TO EAT.

Half of the Canned Roast Beef Was Thrown Away.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—The testimony given by the last witness called before the army beef court of inquiry today was sensational. The witness was an officer of the regular army, First Lieutenant M. F. Davis of the First cavalry, called at the request of Major Lee, the representative of General Miles. Lieutenant Davis testified that in Cuba one half of the canned roast beef issued to the soldiers was thrown away because it was unfit to eat. He testified that he had opened one can himself and found maggots in it.

"How did the maggots get in there?" asked Major Lee.

"They were canned in there," replied the witness.

Colonel Davis—Are you aware that in the process of canning this meat undergoes such an intense heat that no animal life could survive it?

"I don't mean to say they were alive. They were dead."

The board left for Omaha tonight. Inspection of the stock yards will be made at Omaha and Kansas City, and at the latter city some evidence will be taken. The intention of the court is to return to Chicago next Tuesday to proceed with the examination of witnesses here.

The evidence brought forth today was largely cumulative in its nature, mainly with reference to the condition of canned and refrigerated beef when issued to the troops on shipboard and its effect on the soldiers.

John B. Shaw of Joliet, Ill., surgeon of the Twenty-Third Illinois volunteers, testified that on the voyage from Newport News to Porto Rico the canned roast beef issued was stringy, pulpy and nauseating. Much diarrhoea followed the use of it. The witness attributed the sickness to ptomaine poisoning. If the meat was properly sterilized ptomaines would not develop.

While in Porto Rico, 25 miles from Ponce the matter of rations was taken out of the regiment's hands to a great extent by General Grant, who issued whatever orders he saw fit.

"We had canned roast beef nearly all the while, and the men refused to eat it. It was ordered condemned, and we buried a lot of it. As to the refrigerator beef, very little of it was used, as at least three fourths of it would have to be cut off. I do not think any chemicals had been used on the meat. It was simply spoiled."

Under cross-examination Dr. Shaw told about being called out one night to look after the men of Company A, who were reported to have been poisoned by eating canned roast beef. They were sick for several days. The commissary came around several times, and said the meat was all right. Witness thought it was Captain Piper. "He told us it was all right and we would have to eat it."

Colonel Fred Bennitt of the Third Illinois volunteers then told of the voyage from Newport News to Porto Rico. "There were many complaints about the canned roast beef. Specimens were brought to me, and I found them very repulsive. General Grant insisted that the trouble was lack of knowledge on the part of the cooks."

The witness desired to have stricken out the testimony in regard to the condition of the wagons in which the meat was hauled or to be given an opportunity to refute it. The court permitted him to explain. Colonel Bennitt said the wagons of the Third Illinois were specially used for hauling meat and for no other purpose. They were kept clean, lime having been placed in the bottom and the meat covered.

Testimony was also given by Major Joseph A. Sanborn of the First Illinois; George Lees, a packing house expert, who said that little or nourishment is in the meat that is canned; Captain Bolte of the First Illinois, and First Lieutenant M. F. Davis, the trend of whose testimony is given above.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ORDERED RATIFIED.

Spanish Cabinet Council Approves the Peace Treaty.

MADRID, March 15.—This evening the cabinet council decided that the treaty of peace with the United States should be ratified immediately after the dissolution of the Cortes, which will probably be decreed tomorrow.

The elections to the new Chamber will be fixed for April 16, and to the senate for April 30, the new Cortes to reassemble May 2.

LOOKS TIRED.

President McKinley Resting Quietly at Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 15.—President McKinley rested today, enjoying the first day's relaxation from the cares of office or the fatigues of travel that he has had in many months. No politicians came to see him, the residents of Thomasville respecting his wish that he should be free from callers.

All details of the government are being attended to in Washington, and only urgent matters of policy that may possibly develop will be laid before the President here. The opinion of the people of Thomasville is that Mr. McKinley is in actual need of the rest he is beginning to take. He looks tired and fatigued. His recuperative power, which is pronounced strong, asserted itself to some degree after a drive this forenoon.

SHERMAN SICK.

Stricken with Pneumonia, But Reported as Improving.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, March 15.—This afternoon Hon. John Sherman, who is a passenger on board American line steamer Paris, which arrived here today from Trinidad, with a party of excursionists who are making a tour of the West Indian islands, was reported to be suffering from pneumonia.

Last Wednesday, while at San Juan de Porto Rico, Mr. Sherman was entertained by Brigadier General Grant, commander of the military department of San Juan, and caught cold. The malady was not considered serious until last night, when, after leaving Port of Spain, pneumonia in the most serious form developed.

Dr. Graf of the Paris and Dr. Magee of Duluth are attending him, and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt of New York and Mr. F. B. Wiborg of Cincinnati, near relatives of Mr. Sherman, are constantly with him.

ST PIERRE, Martinique, March 15.—When steamer Paris arrived from Fort de France this evening Mr. Sherman's physicians reported that his condition was much improved.

LOSS OF THE CASTILIAN.

Statement of Captain Barrett Regarding the Wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15.—Captain Richard Barrett of wrecked Allan liner Castilian, who night and day has stood a heroic figure by the ill-fated ship until all hope of floating the vessel had been abandoned, made tonight his first statement of the wreck:

"When about eight miles from Portland, at Half-Way rock, as it is called," said he, "I shaped the ship's course and found the compasses accurate. I took my bearings from the rock in the usual way. The night being clear, and having no desire to spare myself and waste time by giving the Nova Scotia coast too wide a berth, I shaped my course so as to clear Seal island by thirteen miles. I could have kept further south and gone comfortably to bed.

"At the usual hour I went below, giving orders to take soundings at 1 o'clock and to report to me the depth of water. My instructions were complied with, and at 1 o'clock 67 fathoms were reported. This was exactly as it should be, and I directed soundings to be taken at 2 o'clock. At this time 37 fathoms were reported. We use on the boats of the Allan company, you know, Lord Kelvin's patent lead, which records the depth without requiring the stoppage of the ship.

"A little later other soundings were taken which were satisfactory and indicated nothing unusual. At 3:30, however, I ordered a man to go aft and sound again. He did so, and I was startled to hear the ring of the telegraph which is used to transmit the result of soundings when no time is to be lost by sending a man to report verbally. Seventeen fathoms was indicated. I knew then that danger was imminent and thought I had been forced into shallow water by the tides.

"I ordered her head to be hauled to the southward, and went into the chart room to consult my charts. I had been in there but a brief space, when the first officer, who was on the bridge, shouted that there was something white on the starboard bow. I came out at the chart room at once, but being somewhat dazed by the light was unable to see what he pointed out. The ship's head was then swinging with the helm hard a port. Suddenly we felt her bump, and then she came to a sharp standstill.

"I seized the telegraph and sounded full speed astern, but she was hard and fast on the rocks and remained motionless. I had not the faintest idea where we really were, though it was quite clear and the horizon could be seen. I thought we must be on Blonde rock, though that seemed hardly possible, because in that case we would have heard the bell buoy.

"As to the rest, you have already heard it. I was pleased, indeed, when the passengers were safely off. I remained on the steamer as long as I could possibly be of use there. The steamer, in my opinion, cannot be got off Gannet rock."

It has been decided to hold the inquiry into the loss of the Castilian in this city. Captain W. H. Smith, R. N. R., will preside. A Yarmouth despatch states that several hundred head of cattle and sheep and all the horses have been saved. The wreck still holds fast. Captain Barclay, the Allan liner's marine superintendent, is in charge.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. Oscar Roberts, for some years a missionary in Africa, is at Mr. Joseph E. Macomber's.

Mr. Albert C. Hall, now living on Spangue street, is to take charge the coming year of the farm on the Bristol Ferry road belonging formerly to his father, the late Robert D. Hall.

Mr. Clarence Brown, now living in Glen street, is to take charge of the farm of his father-in-law, Mr. William H. Cory, and with his wife will make one family. Mr. John L. Tallman and wife, who have been living with Mr. and Mrs. Cory since the death of their daughter, Miss Nellie Cory, last September, will return to their own home.

Until the rain of Wednesday night there were snowbanks nearly half the length of Freeman's lane and Sandy Point avenue, from two to three feet deep. One near the road was five feet deep.

The mock trial for breach of promise was presented to an audience of about 75 persons Wednesday evening. Owing to the violence of the storm the audience was small, and the trial will be repeated Friday evening. The singing by Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard was generously applauded and worthy of especial attention.

DAMARIS.

She was poor and he had made love to her under false colors, had led her to believe he was a poor government clerk at a salary of $700 a year. His object at first had been purely for his own amusement, but she was not the kind of woman fitted to be a man's plaything, and the game had ended in deadly earnest.

Therefore it was with some trepidation that he had written confessing that which he had concealed from her and asking her to marry him. He was scarcely prepared, however, for the curt reply that came—"I am going away today. Goodby."

Mechanically he opened the drawer of the writing table by which he stood. It was full of papers and little womanly trifles, evidently the property of the former occupant of the room. Unconsciously he commenced to read the paper in his hand—the writing was blurred and irregular, as though written by some one in ill health:

"Dear, why do I think of you today? It seems as though you must be near. Or is it because it is springtime and my room is full of yellow daffodils? I am writing a letter to you, one that you will never receive—for all I know you may be dead or—even married. It does not seem so long since we met, though I know it is years ago. I wonder if you would be glad to know that today I am thinking of you, that out of the desolate gray comes a vague, sweet dream that brings you near to me. Tomorrow it will be winter again—winter in my heart—and I shall tear up this letter, but today the dreariness has faded. There is no touch of scorn to freeze my heart, no kisses cold as death to chill my lips, no silence that aches round me with its worldless pain. * * * I hear the whisper of spring that breathes of hope; I feel the touch of clinging hands—your hair against my cheek. Dear ——, whom I might not know were I to meet you now, do you doubt my love, that you let me go out of your life without a word or a sign that you cared"—

Here the writing terminated abruptly. The reader stood as in a dream staring straight before him into the dingy street. Her handwriting! It was as though a ghost had risen to confront him.

A knock at the door roused him from his stupor, and the landlady bustled in with the tea tray. Her quick eyes caught sight of the open drawer. "Good laws, I meant to clear that out, sir!" she exclaimed. "But the poor young lady being taken away so suddenlike clean drove it out of my head."

"Is—is she dead?" he faltered. A deadly fear had taken possession of him and his face paled to an ashen hue.

"Lor' no; leastways not yet," said the good woman cheerfully. "I went to see her last week at the 'orspital, but the doctors don't give any hope of her gettin better."

As she spoke she swept the contents of the drawer into her apron, and he winced at the sight. To him it seemed like desecration, and his hand closed convulsively on the letter he held.

"Which hospital was she taken to?" he asked, steadying his voice with an effort.

"The one just round in the square, sir," answered the woman; then in hurried apology: "You'll be wantin your tea, sir. You look quite tired."

As the door closed on her portly form he dropped his head in his hands. "Good God!" he groaned. "A whole week has passed. She may be dead!"

It was visiting day at the hospital, the ward was bright with spring flowers and brighter faces lit up by that pathetic, wistful expectancy characteristic of the sick. There was an eager hum of voices, too, hushed occasionally by an admonishing word from the nurse in charge. In the some ward, railed off by a curtained screen from the other patients, a girl lay asleep. No visitor ever came for her save the doctor and sometimes the woman from where she had once lodged, but the nurse, in kindly sympathy, had placed a bowl of fresh daffodils where her tired eyes could see them on awakening. The doctor gave no hope of the patient's recovery, and so, with womanly pity, she tried to make the girl's last days as happy as possible. Before the afternoon was half over a gentleman called and asked to see No. 20. "She is not expected to live," said the nurse, studying the white, anxious face before her. "Are you a friend? She has no relatives, I think."

"Yes, a friend—that is, I knew her years ago," he said hesitatingly. "Perhaps you had better break it to her first. It might startle her."

As the nurse went back the girl opened her great brown eyes, her ears caught the sound of merry laughter, and her gaze wandered to the daffodils. A longing look crept into her eyes. "Who brought me the flowers, nurse?" she asked in a kind of breathless wonder, and a sudden idea took possession of the nurse. "A gentleman—a friend who knew you years ago," she replied. A deep flush dyed the girl's white cheeks. "Is he here?" she said eagerly, and the white, wasted hands opened and closed convulsively.

"Yes, dear, and if you'll promise not to excite yourself you shall see him for a few minutes," said the nurse soothingly, and forthwith ushered in the visitor.

With a stifled cry he fell on his knees by the bed. "Damaris!" he said, and the girl touched his rough curls. "You have come back," she whispered with half incredulous joy. The nurse dropped the curtain and left them together.

"I knew you had come when I saw the daffodils," she went on with a tremor of eagerness. "Don't you remember, dear, how we met in the time of daffodils and how happy we were?"

He took the little trembling hands and kissed them passionately. "You didn't receive my letter that I wrote six years ago asking you to marry me and telling how I had deceived you," he said.

"Did you deceive me? It doesn't matter," she smiled. "Nothing matters now you have come back to me."

He kissed the small white face. "You will get better, Damaris," he pleaded, "for my sake, sweetheart, though God knows I don't deserve it."

She took his face in her two hands. "How could I die and leave you all alone?" she asked pathetically.

Thus after many years they took up the severed thread of their lives, and love, "who will not be denied," smoothed out the tangle and wove in its stead his golden mesh.—Buffalo News.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN PORTO RICO.

United States Consul Hanna, of San Juan, Porto Rico, is constantly in receipt of letters from citizens from all parts of the United States, regarding hotels and hotel accommodations in Porto Rico. He concludes from these letters that many people have their eyes turned toward Porto Rico as a desirable winter resort. He feels compelled to state that hotel accommodation is quite limited, and that accommodations are far from first-class. The hotels are few in number and are generally run on the Spanish plan. The hotel rooms are, as a rule, small, plain furnished, and are generally lighted from the inside courtyard, with no outside windows, and only a few rooms in each hotel front on the street. The cuisine is usually in Spanish style. The present rates are moderate. Before the Americans went to the island, family boarding houses were unknown, but now they are springing up in all parts of the island. Some of them have American cooks and claim to serve their meals in American style. Porto Rico is in need of some good American hotels, and doubtless they will be built as soon as the heavy duty is removed from American building material. The winter climate of the island is delightful and, combined with the tropical scenery and healthy location, the new possession of the United States cannot fail to become a most attractive winter resort, if good hotel accommodations are provided, and doubtless this will come in a short time.

MILD FOOD FOR THE FEMININE INTELLECT.

It was reserved for an American to show the world how a great business success can be built up on no other foundation than the presumed feeble-mindedness of women. The Ladies' Home Journal has reached its phenomenal circulation by a careful avoidance of all virility, a careful writing down to feminine standards. So strict is the discipline maintained that no member of the staff has ever been known to slip into the masculine attitude or adopt the masculine point of view. Even the columns of advice to young men are written for the edification of their mothers, grandmothers, sisters and maiden aunts, who read all the counsel offered with infinite pleasure and profit. There are few things more delightful to middle-aged ladies in the country than to be warned gently but firmly of the pitfalls and temptations of life, or to be told how alertness and integrity will win for them commercial success.

It can be no easy task to edit a periodical on these lines, and to escape even a careless lapse into intelligence. The labor involved in securing photographs of home-made chairs, "dear old ladies," tables at church fairs, and Mr. Moody's open Bible, is greater than the uninitiated suppose. The responsibility of looking after the manners, morals, complexions, love affairs and last year's dresses of thousands of young women must be a heavy weight to bear. One thing only is left undone, one danger is still unaverted. If the enterprising Journal could but be persuaded to edit a series of schoolbooks like those enjoyed by our great-great-grandmothers, its good work would be complete, and generations of women, fitted by education for this pure enjoyment, would rise up to call themselves its readers.—[Agnes Repplier, in Life.

HOME-MADE FAIRY LAMPS.

The effect of the jeweled fairy lamp, which is so admired in cozy corners, may very easily be obtained by an adjustable globe covering. This requires a ball-shaped globe, and the best color is white for a background. The jewels are set in a net very much like the beaded nets for the hair. The meshes of the net are about an inch in diameter, however, and the jewels are of cut glass like those set in the metal fairy lamps.

This net easily adjusts itself to any shape of globe, so that it appears to be a part of the globe itself. The cord of which it is made is either white or silver or gold covered, the latter being much richer, especially when stretched over a red or green globe.

The best imitation of the fairy lamp at home is made with an electric drop light, as it hangs from the ceiling like the oriental lanterns which are considered indispensable to all cozy corners.—[Philadelphia Times.

DRY GOODS.

New Cretonnes.
A large line of very stylish designs.
1,500 yards Cotton Birdseye, in remnants, at 4c a yard.
A ticket in the bicycle with every 25c. worth purchased.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr,
204 THAMES STREET.

If you intend to PAINT This spring, try
H. W. John's Liquid Paint.
THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL PAINT FOR ALL PURPOSES.
FOR SALE BY
A. HAMMETT,
Lumber and Hardware,
321 THAMES STREET.

LEONARD'S
Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works.
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 360 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 30 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

STORE WINDOW
and House Shades of every variety
Furnished and put up. Awnings stored, repaired and put up in spring.
GEO. MASON, 18 Mill street.

THE PRESENT DEMAND FOR
Columbia and Hartford Bicycles
is entirely without precedent. In order to meet it the Pope Manufacturing Co. are running the largest bicycle plant in the world 22 hours a day. The fact that they are obliged to do this tends to show the extent of public confidence in their machines. It also enables them to reduce the cost of production, bringing the Columbia and Hartford bicycle quality more nearly within the reach of all. Buy a Columbia and ride the best.
C. C. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.
Bicycle repairing.
Call and get our special winter prices.

BICYCLES.
AMONG BICYCLE CRITICS THE
Orient Chainless
is acknowledged to be synonymous with perfection. It embodies in its construction mechanical ingenuity, skill and intelligence, combined with the best material.
ITS RECENT WORLD'S RECORD HAVE PROVEN
ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER MAKES.
Call and see my line of wheels before selecting your Mounts.
B. J. FOY, 379 Thames Street.
TELEPHONE 337-3.

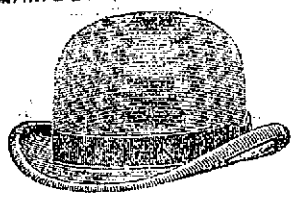
The 1899 VICTOR BICYCLE.
One Model Only---The Best Model.
One Price Only---The Popular Price.
$50.
Edward Griffith, Sole Agent, 158 Thames St.

ECLIPSE BICYCLE,
With Automatic Coaster and Brake.
Feet still on pedals---wheel coasts; back pressure on pedals---wheel stops.
A delightful advantage in cycling.
CALL AND LOOK OVER MY LINE.
TWO HUNDRED PAIRS OF TIRES just received. Prices $5, $6 and $8 a pair. Put on while you wait at the largest and best repair shop in the city.
GEO. W. SMITH, - - - - 103 Thames Street,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

THE DISTILLED WATER
AS SUPPLIED BY
NEWPORT HYGIENIC ICE AND WATER CO.
IS FIRST TAKEN, THROUGH 120 FEET OF SOLID SLATE ROCK,
FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL, THEN FILTERED,
GENERATED INTO STEAM, CONDENSED INTO WATER, RE-BOILED AND AERATED.
SUPPLIED IN FIVE GALLON CARBOYS OR HALF GALLON BOTTLES, SUITABLY CRATED FOR SHIPMENT. WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF OUR PLANT, ON BLISS ROAD.
MAIN OFFICE, 218 THAMES STREET.

CLOTHING.
The newest styles in Woolens for Spring Overcoats are now on hand. Call and see them.
Edward Otto,
244 Thames Street.

ALL OUR WINTER UNDERWEAR MARKED DOWN.
W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

NONE BETTER.
LAMSON & HUBBARD

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FOR SALE BY
NEIL McLENNAN, 268 Thames St.

H. D. Spooner,
TAILOR,
233 1-2 Thames Street,

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN! 196 Thames St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
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from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.
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$5 to $35, all using the daylight Cartridge Film and can be loaded in broad daylight.
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From $2 upwards, according to style and size and of the latest patterns.
Developing, Printing and Mounting, and all kinds of Photographic work.
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Room 4 (up one flight) 201 Thames St.

COAL AND WOOD.
JEDDO LEHIGH COAL;
EGG AND STOVE SIZES NOW DISCHARGING. ALSO FULL STOCK OF BROKEN. NO OTHER BRAND OF LEHIGH COAL COMPARES WITH THIS, AS A HOST OF CUSTOMERS CAN TESTIFY.
ALSO FULL STOCK OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF FAMILY AND STEAM COAL, AT LOWEST PREVAILING PRICES.
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
BARGELOAD OF PITTSTON NO. 2 CHESTNUT IN THE STREAM.

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL.
Broken Egg and Stove sizes. Also
Southern Pine Kindlings.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

Schooner Thos. Reed
HAS JUST LANDED ANOTHER CARGO OF
Plymouth White Ash Coal,
STOVE AND NUT SIZES.
T. SAMWAYS, 113 Long Wharf.

Arctic Ice Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED. PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
Office, Commercial Wharf.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

IN BOOK LAND.

EMILY Dickinson, in one of those sentient, phraseful poems of hers, notes that

"Musicians wrestle everywhere:
All day, among the crowded air,
I hear the silver strife."

The thrilling melodies that quivered in her memory were not of the air—that is, the tree-top air—alone. They were rather the expression in rhythm of myriad natural objects, each of which possesses, it would seem, a timbre of its own. Rarely indeed are our dulled ears made sensitive to slight variations in tone expression. Now and then the ear is open, but the musical training lacking or deficient. It is a service which will not be received in ungrateful cavil that Mr. Simeon Pease Cheney rendered. At sixty-seven he began the pleasure which he left, unsatiated, in five short years. Mr. Cheney was a man whose heart kept open house to whatever visitant from nature's choir should knock. Two years before his death, on his birthday he writes: "My three score and ten are numbered, but for the life of me I can't feel old, can't think old." At this age he refused to seek a chimney-corner placidity, but roamed in field and wood, noting, revising and recording the music of nature.

John Vance Cheney, his son, has gathered the father's unfinished labors in a volume with the enticing title, "Wood Notes Wild." In a book bearing such a name one expects an interpretation of bird songs; yet though the feathered melodies are the chief theme of the author, they are not allowed to monopolize the harmonies of creation.

"The songs of Nature never cease,
Her players sue not for release.
In nearer fields, on hills afar,
Attendant her musicians are:
From water brook or forest tree,
For aye comes gentle melody,
The very air is music blent—
An universal instrument."

Mr. Cheney says:

"Even inanimate things have their music. Listen to the water dropping from a faucet into a bucket partially filled. I have been delighted with the music of a door as it swung lazily on its hinges, giving out charming tones resembling those of a bugle in the distance, forming pleasing melodic strains, interwoven with graceful slides and artistic touches worthy of study and imitation. Awakened by the fierce wind of a winter night, I have heard a common clothes-rack whirl out a wild melody in the purest intervals.

"'No music in Nature!' Surely the elements have never kept silence since this ball was set swinging through infinite space in tune with the music of the spheres. Their voices were ever sounding in combative strains, through fire and flood, from the equator to the poles. Innumerable ages before the monsters of sea and earth added their bellowings to the chorus of the universe. From the hugest beast down to the smallest insect, each creature with its own peculiar power of sound, we come, in their proper place, upon the birds; not in their present dress of dazzling beauty, and singing their matchless songs, but with immense and uncouth bodies perched on two long, striding legs, with voices to match those of many waters and the roar of the tempest. We know that in those monstrous forms were hidden the springs of sweet song and germs of beautiful plumage; but who can form any idea of the slow processes—of the long, long periods of time that Nature has taken in her progressive work from the first rude effort up to the present perfection? So far as the song is concerned, the hoarse thunderings of the elements, the bellowings of the monsters of both land and water, the voices of things animate and inanimate—all must be forced, age on to age, through her grand crucible, and the precious essence given to the birds."

Any one who stands below the swinging wires in such a storm as yesterday's can hear with even an inattentive ear the most glorious symphonies yet uninterpreted by concert master's baton. Chords impossible to any finger-made organ swell and soar and roll on and on untiringly; and this is but one series of the open-air concerts perpetually being given her friends by Dame Nature.

Mr. Cheney puts into notation the triumph of the hen and the challenge of her lord and master, and charges the author of "Old Dan Tucker" with the most unlicensed plagiarism, alleging that he simply transcribed the whole song from the farmyard fowl who, her egg laid, rejoiced in a burst of delight. The humble music of the hen is not alone in attaining renown; the horses, cows, bullfrogs, have each a phonographic record made of their emotional utterances.

It is, of course, to the musical record of bird songs that we are most indebted to the author. Mr. Cheney found the field of bird notation practically untilled. His patient, unflagging zeal, and his natural endowment of an exquisitely true ear, which vibrated to the most minute interval of time, and which apparently remained his faithful servant after sixty-seven years of work in his vocation of singing master, combined to make his fitness for the task which he began most exceptional.

Hap-hazard words, mirrors of one's own mood or fancy, are easily fitted to bird songs, and of course have no practical value in the identification of bird calls. Written scores, though only, as Mr. Cheney declares, a framework, are of much importance. Those birds who posed for the author of the records enclosed in this book have never before had so good a chance of being admired understandingly. Even guesses at the meaning of bird notes have been in the past almost altogether at random; so that Mr. Cheney's work, including, under his son's editorship, extracts from so many authorities and references to so many others, should rightfully take the place of honor which has been kept for such an ornithological transcript.

Those who fancy they know the notes, calls and songs of even our commonest and most frequent bird guests, might read with surprise the four or five songs with which each regales an appreciative audience. A little look at so clever a libretto before the inauguration of the spring concerts might be a useful as well as a pleasant occupation.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or no pay.

E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

KIPLING TO CAPTAIN EVANS.

Did ever artist have a better "ad." than was given the illustrator of "Ships and Sailors" in the verses by the author of "The White Man's Burden" quoted here? The Bookman says:

"Forceful and commanding as is Mr. Kipling in his attitude of the preacher, he is always happy in lighter vein. Here, for instance, is a graceful compliment, turned lightly as a feather floats, which he pays to Captain Robley D. Evans, of the Iowa, sent with a set of the author's books:

"Zogbaum draws with a pencil,
And I do things with a pen,
But you sit up in a conning-tower,
Bossing eight hundred men.

"Zogbaum takes care of his business,
And I take care of mine,
But you take care of ten thousand tons,
Sky-hooting through the brine.

"Zogbaum can handle shadows,
And I can handle my style,
But you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven mile.

"To him that hath shall be given,
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent."

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Today is a king in disguise. Strip off his robes and enjoy him while he is here.—[Emerson.

Breakfast.

Fruit.
Broiled Smelts.
Potato Cakes. Rolls.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Oyster Patties.
Potato Chips. Lettuce Salad.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.

Consomme.
Baked Fish.
Potatoes. Peas.
Cauliflower. Turnips.
Wafers. Cottage Pudding. Cheese.
Coffee.

Potato Boulettes. Pare the potatoes and throw them into cold water for an hour, then cut them into balls with a vegetable scoop, dry on a cloth and drop quickly into a kettle of smoking hot fat. When done, drain on a piece of soft paper, sprinkle with salt and serve.

Baked Pike. Pike is perhaps the best fish that our great lakes give us in winter, and a wall-eyed pike nicely cooked is very acceptable. Purchase one weighing five or six pounds. See that the flesh is firm, gills red, eyes full and not sunken. Clean it carefully, head as well, which should be left on the fish. Rub the fish well with salt and pepper and fill with dressing.

RULING AFFECTING TRADING STAMPS.

Judge Rogers of the supreme court has dissolved the injunction of Sperry & Hutchinson against William R. Greene. He says that if the trading stamps were sold to C. D. Barker & Co. of Boston, the firm that purchased the trading stamp rights for Massachusetts, they became their property and they had the right to dispose of them and to give them to whom they pleased. The question was not whether Sperry & Hutchinson were required to redeem them, but only whether W. R. Greene had the right to buy and issue the stamps without the permission of Sperry & Hutchinson. He decides that at least the preliminary injunction should not continue and says:

"The rights in and to the stamps under this so-called advertising system are as yet, in the absence of any judicial determination, uncertain and indeterminate. It is a scheme or device demoralizing regular and legitimate trade that a court would regard with the most critical scrutiny before exercising the judicial power of a preliminary injunction in its behalf, save in a clear infraction of right. It is one of those schemes that led so respectable a tribunal as the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to apply this language to the proprietors or promoters of it, or one practically like it, viz.: 'They are not dealers in ordinary merchandise, engaged in a legitimate attempt to obtain purchasers for their goods by offering fair and lawful inducements to trade. Their business is the exploitation of nothing more or less than a cunning device. With no stock in trade but that device and the necessary books and stamps and so-called premiums with which to operate it successfully, they have intervened in the legitimate business carried on in the District of Columbia between sellers and buyers, not for the advantage of either, but to prey upon both.'

"However merited or unmerited this stricture of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals may be, enough appeared at the hearing to satisfy me that until the rights of the complainants have been more clearly defined and determined, as they will be at the final hearing, it would not be in the exercise of a wise judicial discretion to grant a temporary injunction in this case at this time."

NAVAL NOTES.

Commander E. P. Wood is assigned to duty as assistant inspector of the Fifth lighthouse district.

Pay Inspector S. H. Griffin is assigned to duty as general storekeeper at Cavite, and Pay Inspector T. S. Thompson to the charge of the navy pay office at San Francisco.

Lieutenant A. B. Hoffman is detached from the Naval Academy and assigned to the Yosemite.

Lieutenant F. N. Freeman is ordered to the Vixen.

Lieutenant N. A. McNulty is ordered to Mare Island in connection with torpedo boat Fox.

Lieutenant E. S. Kellogg is assigned to duty as inspector of engineering material at Harrisburg, Penn., relieving Lieutenant E. H. Scribner, who is assigned to inspection duty at Hartford.

Ensign J. S. Dedridge is assigned to the Norfolk navy yard.

Lieutenants S. S. Blount, W. S. Seecombe, T. M. McKnight and E. V. Lynam; Ensigns H. Macpherson and W. C. White and Assistant Paymaster H. C. Toby are honorably discharged.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The property of the late F. A. Lawton was sold at auction Wednesday, there being a large attendance. The estate, consisting of 42 acres of land, two houses, two barns and two or three greenhouses, was purchased by Mrs. Lawton's father, Mr. William Peckham of Lebanon, Conn., for $5,750.

The Paradise Club met with Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. William Peckham of Lebanon, Conn., is guest of his daughter, Mrs. Alvin P. Smith, on Alley road.

Mrs. Frank Packard of Newport was guest of her sister, Mrs. Daniel A. Carter, Sunday.

ALL, SAVE ONE.

The lady rode in her coach of state,
As the air grew chill and the day grew late,
But she felt no longing to turn and go
To her own hearthstone, with its royal glow,
For though it was warm, and rich, and fair,
There was never a child to greet her there.

What treasures had she in that princely home!
There were silks from Persia, and busts from Rome,
Pictures from Paris and London town,
Books and books, upstairs and down,
Strange, quaint things from the curious East,
But never a child to share the feast.

In the lady's mind was a goodly store
Of wit, and learning, and culture more,
She had sailed to the East, and sailed to the West,
She had seen all the things that are rarest and best;
And many a wondrous tale she knew,
But she had no child to tell them to.

And deep in the lady's heart there lay
Such power of loving and giving, they say,
Such fancy for feeling her warm arms close
Round a slim little form, with cheeks of rose,
Such a wealth of love had this lady true,
But never a child to give it to.

Oh, women who fret at the ills of life,
The round of duty, the small, small strife
Of daily living, with children's needs
Drawing you back from prouder deeds—
Think of yourselves bereft and lone,
For love, ambition; for bread, a stone.

—[Louise Morgan Sill, in Ladies' Home Journal.

FANCIES.

Too soon I came. It makes me wild
To think my love was not
Amenable to reason mild,
And forced me to the spot.

Had I but known enough to wait
Until some other man
Preceded me. Ah, better late
Than never, he who can!

Too soon I came. It had to be.
Love I could not resist,
And so her pa laid hold of me
To make a fourth at whist.

—[Tom Masson, in Brooklyn Life.

Edith—Chappie is wearing a look of importance.

Lena—Yes, and it's a horrible misfit.—[Life.

Balked. "I will be your devoted slave!" he said, urging his suit.

"But I have Fido," she interrupted.—[Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Timid—Did you ever find a man under the bed?

Mrs. Bluff—Yes; the night we thought there were burglars in the house, I found my husband there.—[Tit-Bits.

In Holland. He—Van Eyck was nearly drowned last night.

She—How did that happen?

"Well, you see he was coming home late by the canal and he fell in with a friend."—[Brooklyn Life.

"I have come to pay my court!" exclaimed the prince, bowing low.

"Have you paid your washerwoman?" asked the princess courteously, but firmly. Manifestly, if all girls were as sensible as she, there would be fewer unhappy marriages.—[Detroit Free Press.

"That brother of my Phyllis is a young son of Satan. But yestere'en he did loose a snake upon the floor nearby where we were sitting."

"Gadzooks, man, 'twere easy to kill it?"

"Aye, truly; but I dare not try, lest perchance it was not there."—[Life.

The puzzled old gentleman from Upcreek, who had been watching the switch-engine at work up and down the side-track, on the occasion of his first visit to a railroad town, scratched his chin and remarked to the lounger on the station platform: "I can understand how the ingine pulls the cars. I've got that all figgered out. But I'll be durned if I can see how the cars pull the ingine back!"—[Chicago Tribune.

SPANISH PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis's order to the Spanish commissioners to stop negotiations with the Filipinos for the delivery of Spanish prisoners of war was not only proper but necessary. The negotiation is upon Aguinaldo's part an endeavor to raise money to carry on hostilities against the United States, and on the Spanish side an undertaking to supply him with the sinews of war. That such a negotiation should have been reported for some weeks to be going on is rather a reproach to the American commander, unless, indeed, he kept track of it and interfered only when it seemed likely to lead to something. Of course the prospect that Spanish money will be used for the purpose of injuring their conquerors is not disagreeable either to the Spanish commissioners in the Philippines or to the Spanish authorities at Madrid. But it would be most absurd for us to be at the same time patrolling the coast of Luzon to prevent the entry of munitions of war and conniving at a negotiation by which the Filipinos should obtain the means of purchasing the same.

There is another aspect of the question. By the treaty of peace we have "undertaken" to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners of war in the Philippines. Of course we can carry out our undertaking only by putting down armed opposition to our rule. The delivery of the Spanish prisoners was to be part of the submission of Aguinaldo and his followers. Necessarily, actual Spanish help given to Aguinaldo to prolong his resistance would have released us altogether from this obligation. Possibly in this truth is the explanation why General Otis has so long allowed the negotiation to go on under his nose. It may be that he has stopped it now only because the military danger had become more urgent than the diplomatic advantage. But, even so, there remains a question whether the mere attempt of the Spaniards to do, outside of the treaty, what we undertook to do by the treaty, does not release us from our undertaking.—[New York Times.

A VEGETABLE EXPLOSIVE.

A very curious fruit has been discovered growing wild in Batavia, and a sample has been sent to a French professor of botany at Paris. It appears to be a species of bean, resembling a cigar both in form and color, though only about an inch in length. But it has a peculiar characteristic which renders it a very unique and interesting object, and this is the exceedingly energetic manner in which it scatters its seeds. If one of these little fruits be thrown into a basin of water it will rest quietly on the surface for from two to five minutes, then it will explode with violence, hurling most of its contents into the air with a noise and splash for all the world like a small torpedo. It is hardly necessary to say that this phenomenon is caused by the pressure of the elastic substance of its interior overcoming the resistance of its hard outer shell.

The fruit usually splits open lengthwise. If plucked before maturity and allowed to ripen in a warm spot, it opens gradually from apex to base, making, as it were, a pair of diverging horns starting from the same point. If left to ripen on the plant, since the process is quicker and the internal moisture greater, the opening is sudden and accompanied with a slight noise, though this is much less than that which takes place when it has been placed in water. In this case the dry but porous tissue of the surface of the fruit quickly absorbs the liquid, especially at the grooves caused by the junction of the two valves or outer shells of the fruit. The internal tissue being very elastic, exerts upon the latter a tension which soon results in the violent bursting already described. The curious property of explosion is given the little plant for the dissemination of its seeds, which would otherwise stand a poor chance of propagating its species.—[Montreal Witness.

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We are unable to continue the enormous sale of Cheap Pure Coffee for the present, owing to the manufacturers being unable to supply our orders. However, we shall for weeks continue to meet our customers with other bargains.
For TEN DAYS we shall sell our 1,000 cans NEW CANNED GOODS, consisting of

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Direct from Maine, consisting of Rose, Queens, Hebrons, Northers.

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

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Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

For some reason a persistent effort is made to have it appear that the people of Porto Rico are not satisfied with their changed conditions. Some of the correspondents declare that the native population is on the point of rebellion, and are prophesying that we are to have much trouble from them in the future. We agree with the Washington Star that it is somewhat difficult to understand why these reports should be sent out, and just what motive there can be, aside from mere sensationalism, to spread the belief that the islanders are especially restless under our rule, which has thus far brought them only peace and comfort and promises to bring unexampled prosperity for the future.

Reliable information from Porto Rico is to the effect that the people of the island are quiet, docile and more than willing to go forward peacefully under the Stars and Stripes. Of course, there is more or less friction in the change of sovereignty, such as cannot be avoided through the breaking up of old associations. But the real basis of these rumors is in the political ambitions of a class which are set aside as office holders and leaders of the people. As a matter of course, American rule must displace many of these, else there would be little or no change in the situation. These men who have been displaced have created this contempt and unrest, though not of the extreme character indicated by the ferocious and alarming reports sent to the people of the United States.

Friction in such a case is inevitable, and especially where the change is so great as that which has taken place in Porto Rico. Good government under Spanish rule was a thing practically unknown. There has always been a class who have regarded the offices as personal perquisites, and who have been merciless in disposition and practice. This class cannot see their power taken away from them, and other men installed in office, with equanimity. They cannot be reconciled to the change, though they may easily see that it is better for the people, if not on their own part. The same conditions exist in Cuba and the Philippines, to a still greater extent. The supremacy of the Stars and Stripes as representing American sovereignty must of necessity involve changes, else the beneficent work which we have undertaken must fail of development. It will not do to have Aguinaldo as master of the situation, or for the Cuban republic to step forward, availing itself of the protection of the flag, without at the same time the inauguration of reforms that will do justice to the situation. This fact is apparent to the more intelligent classes in all our newly acquired territory, who are the best wishers for our supremacy and the most ardent supporters of American authority. These men knew that there is no hope but in peace, and that there is no prospect of peace except through the suppression of bandit warfare and the semi-barbarous chieftains that have hitherto ruled and ruined the country.

SPEAKER REED.

There has been considerable talk in Washington in regard to Speaker Reed's election to the Speakership of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and there are many members of the House who would be glad to see him defeated, but how to bring about such a result is not easy to determine. Nobody appears willing to head the opposition lest he should find life a burden in the future. Mr. Reed has all the elements of a big political boss in his make-up, and he has had his way so long that he is evidently impressed with the feeling that the office belongs as in the case of kings by "divine right."

According to one account the Speaker's opponents are trying to induce Representative Sherman of New York to commence a campaign for the Speakership, and are promising him the support of the administration. It is said that Mr. Sherman would make an excellent Speaker. He has shown his ability frequently when temporary chairman of the House, but there are three good reasons why he does not want to make the campaign. In the first place, he has just been appointed to a life office as general appraiser, with a salary of $7,500; in the second place, he is a warm friend of the czar; third, it would be of no use for him to attempt it, for everybody knows that Reed is invincible.

This is all the more remarkable from the well known fact that he is bitterly hostile to the administration. W. E. Curtis writes to the Chicago Record that "Mr. Reed left Washington without bidding the President good-by. He has not been to the White House during the present session. He has called upon President McKinley only twice, and then by special invitation—once shortly after the inauguration and the second time at the beginning of the session of Congress in December, 1897, to discuss matters of legislation. He has met the President socially on several occasions, but has not been invited to any of the cabinet dinners or other social functions given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Nor is Mr. Reed in sympathy with the President's policy. He discusses it freely with his intimate friends with a good deal of sarcasm, but has uttered no public criticism."

JAPAN'S RELIGION.

Under the head-line, "Will Japan Adopt Christianity?" the New York Sun indulges in speculations which partake somewhat of the spirit of prophecy. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that our contemporary believes that with all the new things coming to the Island empire a new religion is to be included, that of the Bible and of Jesus of Nazareth. But it is not to be taken second hand or exactly according to any of the types existing elsewhere. On this point the Sun sums up its prognostications as follows:

"It will not be the kind which cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Japanese in the seventeenth century, the kind that inculcates obedience to a pontiff enthroned at Rome. Much less will it be that form of Christianity which declares the Czar of Russia to be the supreme head of the church on earth. Neither will it be the Anglican form of worship, the subordinate relations of which to the English sovereign would never be brooked by the Mikado. If the Japanese profess Christianity they will do what they did with Buddhism thirteen hundred years ago; they will add native and congenial features to the imported creed. They will so transform it as to make it harmonize with their national peculiarities. Above all, they will avoid any tyrannical prohibition of divergencies from the creed formulated by the state, and they will offer the amplest toleration to those who adhere to Buddhism and the old Shinto faith. As for the Confucianists, or agnostics, who include almost all Japanese public men, they are, to a large extent, inclined to favor the adoption of Christianity for political reasons, believing such a step indispensable to the complete recognition of their country as an enlightened power."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats met in convention last evening according to announcement, and made their nominations for the General Assembly. As will be seen, the old guard has come to the front, constituting as strong a ticket as can probably be put up. Most of these gentlemen have been winners in the past, and hope is evidently entertained that their personal popularity may carry them through once more. If the Republicans are disposed to take the nominations as a joke, as they sometimes do, they will make a great mistake. As we read between the lines, the contest is to be sharply fought and desperate efforts will be made to win. The only complaint we hear as yet is to the effect that the class of voters on whom the real responsibility for success rests is scarcely represented.

The typhoid fever epidemic in Philadelphia is gaining force in an alarming degree. From forty to sixty new cases are reported every twenty-four hours, and the total number reaches many hundreds. There appears to be no doubt that contamination of the water supply is at the bottom of the difficulty. Philadelphia should not be slow in reforming this matter, even if she is a little behind in other respects.

The letter of Admiral Sampson, waiving promotion because the controversy over his case prevents the advancement of deserving officers, is commended highly by nearly all the newspapers. Still there is occasionally one whose columns have been so thoroughly impregnated with the Sampson-Schley controversy that it is incapable of doing him justice in this case.

The state of New York has a large wood lot up in the Adirondacks, of which it is justly proud. Superintendent Colvin gives the number of acres in this great forest preserve as 1,058,444, and says that 20,160 additional acres have been contracted for, and will be added to this mammoth tree farm as soon as the owners can arrange to give a good title.

Ambassador Choate has made his first speech in England, and everybody is enthusiastic over its good points. In this country all the people expect a good thing from Mr. Choate whenever he chooses to talk, and the Englishmen should not be disappointed in having an eloquent and able American representative. They have had such before.

Now that it is understood that what is known as the architect's first plan for the new city hall is not to be passed upon by the people, and that the second plan has also been laid aside and a third is to be submitted to contractors for bids, the two former are pretty dead issues—as dead, in fact, as the late Julius Caesar.

General Otis proceeds on the supposition that "this is a war and not a picnic." Reports from Manila are to the effect that he is pushing matters with great vigor, and that it is yet true that no reverse has overtaken our army or navy in that section. May it ever be so!

Very little has been heard concerning Joseph Leiter's milk trust, except that it has been abandoned. The why and the wherefore has not yet been fully given to the public. Mr. Leiter may be a great financier, but thus far everything he has touched has been a failure.

Postmaster General Smith has proceeded to Cuba, to look into the organization of the Postoffice Department on that island. He hopes to visit the principal cities, and take note of what is going on, preparatory to further proceedings.

The regular army will be recruited to the full strength allowed by the bill which passed Congress at the last session. In the very near future 105,000 men may be found keeping step with the tap of the drum, and they will probably all be needed.

It is probable that General Gomez will come out in the lead in this matter of impeachment which has been undertaken by the Cuban congress. As Gomez has the support of the American government, he need not permit himself to be deposed at their dictation.

The request of President McKinley that people shall keep away from Thomasville while he is there, or at least keep aloof from his apartments, appears to be quite generally respected. Thus far he has had few callers.

Governor Roosevelt declines to commute the death sentence of Mrs. Place. It is pity to have a woman hung or electrocuted; but then it is a pity also to have a woman who deserves to be hung.

The probate court in Canton, Ohio, has appointed William McKinley, President of the United States, guardian of three minor children, and he has accepted the responsibility.

Chicago has not had time to go out and conquer islands, and so the city is planning to build one, out in Lake Michigan. When it is completed it will be Chicago's own.

The accounts of Admiral Dewey's ill health have not been accepted in the Philippines as specific enough to make it safe for Aguinaldo to venture down to the shore.

Now the bicycle manufacturers have organized a trust, involving a capital of $50,000,000. Of course about $40,000,000 is made up of pure water.

FLORIDA OWLS.

Early in April of last year the captain of steamer Roseada, plying on the Kissimmee river, reported the discovery of a white owl's nest, which was in a hole of a leaning dead cabbage palm, overhanging the river. Twice a week on his trip up and down he watched the growth of the birds, until he considered them old enough to move. He then transferred them from the nest to a box, under serious protests from the parent birds. The birds proved to be specimens of the barn owl, and great was the surprise to see the three owls of three different sizes and evidently considerable difference in their ages. From inquiry it is learned that these birds, after hatching the first egg, lay another, whose hatching is left to be done by the young bird while it feathers, thus explaining why the birds in the different stages of development were found in the same nest, and explaining, too, the responsibility that the oldest bird seemed to have over the younger ones—much as an older child watches over the younger ones of a family.

The oldest owl was almost matured—in full feather—its large black eyes, almost human in expression, being well set off by the snow-white face. The plumage on the back was a golden brown, the rest of the body streaked with white. The second bird in size was an ashy, dull white; he was covered with down—the down on his face giving him a vicious expression—entirely different from the oldest bird. The baby of the nest was scarcely half the size of the oldest bird, having a sharp, narrow and long face, with a weazened, monkey-like expression, but he was snow-white, looking like a ball of wool. He cuddled under the larger birds, and at feeding time was the most ravenous eater of the crowd. All day long these three wise little owls quietly sat, making no sound except when approached, then a sharp snapping of their beaks announced that they wished no intruders. To turn them out of their box in daytime meant a quick return to it. They were turned out one day for a visitor to admire and the box removed, when they quietly sought refuge under the folds of her dress skirt. At night they were in their element when turned loose; they walked around, flapped their wings, would come up and take food from the hand, and drink water from a spoon placed between their beaks with as much ease as a person possibly could. After eating to their satisfaction, they would return to the box, and there sit for an hour, peering out, swaying their bodies backward and forward, as if rocking themselves to sleep.

The pleasure and the study derived from observing these young owls scarcely compensated for the sorrow caused around the old palm tree. For several trips as the Roseada passed up and down the river, the old owls followed the boat, darting at it and crying for the loss of their young, their mournful tones coming to the crew on the still nights like some haunting spirit.—[Forest and Stream.

RATHER A TIGHT FIT.

Congressman Dolliver says that President McKinley does not intend, under present conditions, to organize the volunteer army of 35,000 men, as he hopes that a regular army of 65,000 men will meet all the military requirements now in sight. The army reorganization act, passed just before the adjournment of Congress, authorized the President to maintain the regular army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, "to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed, without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications." As will be seen, the President has a very wide discretion with regard to both the number and the composition of this volunteer force. It was reported last week that, in the exercise of this discretion, he had already made up his mind to enlist three battalions of native troops, one in Cuba, one in Porto Rico, and a third among the loyal tribes of the Philippines, as a starter, and that the number would be immediately and materially increased if the experiment proved successful. But now Congressman Dolliver states that President McKinley has assured him that, as things look, there appears to be no necessity for a supplementary volunteer army, either of natives or Americans, and that the administration expects to get along with the regular army of 65,000 men.

It seems to us that in cherishing this expectation the President is rather running for luck. If everything turns out at its best, a force of 65,000 men may be adequate, but when you remember that the army now in the Philippines or under orders to proceed there aggregates about 35,000 men, that our military needs in Cuba are still an unsettled problem, that discontent has been reported as existing in Porto Rico, and that the United States itself cannot be stripped bare of troops, one must admit that the drain upon the regular army would seem likely to become rather exhaustive. For our part, we cannot but think that it would be wise in the administration to make arrangements for raising a native force of some size in Cuba, so as to relieve the strain on American soldiers in the unhealthy season, now all too near. There is no reason why such a force should not prove extremely serviceable. It ought, indeed, to be more effective, man for man, than our own troops. Cuban soldiers would be like MacGregor, with his foot upon his native heath; they would know the country, they would speak the language, they would count comparatively, if not absolutely, as acclimated troops.

In regard to their loyalty, we do not believe that any trouble would arise on that account. Enlisted under our flag, provided with good rations and regular pay, and led, at least in the higher ranks, by American officers, they would be found, we feel confident, quite faithful to their salt. Why not? England in her Indian campaigns feels perfectly safe in raising recruits from the races, with which she was at war only a year ago; nay, for that matter, with which she is still engaged in active hostilities. During the hard fighting last fall against the wild tribes of the Afghan border, one of the best regiments in Sir William Lockhart's Anglo-Indian army was largely composed of soldiers recruited from among the Afghan mountain tribes. We refer to the famous regiment of the Guides, an organization composed of horse and foot which for three generations of soldiers has won high distinction under the British flag, and won it often in fighting its own kith and kin. Yet no man ever heard of a private of the Guides proving recreant to his military trust.

No colonel of the Guides—an office which is the blue ribbon of the Anglo-Indian service—ever takes the fidelity of his regiment into account one way or the other; he accepts it as, so to say, a law of nature, just as the colonel of an English regiment would do with the men of his command. If this rule holds good of Pathan tribesmen, under the English banner, what reason is there to suppose that it would not apply with equal force to Cubans and Porto Ricans serving under the Stars and Stripes? Nay, why could it not be safely stretched to cover native recruits of picked quality raised in the Philippines? For our part, we cherish a firm belief that the enlistment of a native contingent in our tropical possessions is an experiment well worth trying without delay. In view of the fact that warm weather is coming on apace, and that a regular army of 65,000 men is likely to prove a very tight fit for the military requirements that will come upon it, we cannot but think that President McKinley would do well to modify his decision, as reported by Congressman Dolliver, and make arrangements for raising a considerable force of volunteers.—[Boston Herald.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as cook, by Swedish girl, in private family; first-class references. No boarding house. Apply at 101 Wellington avenue.

WANTED—Situation as chambermaid in private family, or as nurse or maid to growing children. Address Box 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as laundress, or would do laundry work and chamberwork. Address Box 58, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Neat, orderly girl for good plain cooking and general work in small family. Must have late references. Box 4, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Truthful, neat girl to do cooking and general housework in private family, with good references from last places. Every convenience and centrally located. Address Box 13, Daily News Office.

WANTED—For two children, nursemaid who will be willing to assist with the housework. Apply at 7 Whitfield court.

WANTED—Immediately, girl or woman for general housework; one who can go home nights preferred. State wages wanted, which must be reasonable. Address Box 55, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl who is a good plain cook, and to do washing. Mrs. W. H. Schmidt, Dresser street.

WANTED—Girl for cooking and general housework; references required. Apply at 45 Everett street.

WANTED—Strong, neat, orderly young woman as kitchenmaid; must have reliable reference for good temper. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Ladies' watch. Owner can have upon identifying and paying for this advertisement. Apply P. Barker, 109 Broadway.

LOST—March 13, yellow St. Bernard dog. Finder will please notify Arthur Brigham, Middletown.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 173 Thames street.

TO LET—Tenement at 6 Barney street. Apply at 1 Allan court.

TO LET—Upper tenement, 22 Brinley street. Gas and city water. Apply to Philip Rider, 50 Pelham street.

TO LET—Upper part of house 11 Central Court.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 173 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fine building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 4,000 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE—Fine building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.—Ten R-I-P-A-N'S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripan's Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Cottage for Sale.

In full view of the OCEAN.
Suitable for either winter or summer residence.
House unusually well built.
Will sell at a very low price, although IT IS A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.
APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY,
188 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight, except on the south coast; brisk northerly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, March 16, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; northerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Last night's storm is central in eastern Maine this morning, with pressure 29.68 inches at Eastport. It still causes snow in northern New England, but in southern portions of the district the weather has cleared. Local snows are reported in the lake regions and there is cloudiness in the Middle states; elsewhere fair weather prevails. Twelve below zero is reported in the Dakotas and North Minnesota, with 32 degrees below at White River. The cold weather is moving eastward and is due here tonight.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

March 16.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	40	46	48
Barometer.	29.50	29.70	29.80
Wind.	NW	NW	NW
Weather.	Clear	Clear	Fair

Maximum temperature for 24 hours 48.
Minimum temperature for 24 hours 31.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Sun rises	5 h 55 m
Sun sets	17 h 52 m
Moon sets	23 h 47 m
Length of day	11 h 57 m
Day's increase	2 h 53 m
High water	10 h 51 m; 23 h 18 m

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

Sun rises	5 h 53 m
Sun sets	17 h 53 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	12 h 00 m
Day's increase	2 h 56 m
High water	11 h 46 m; — h — m

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

Sun rises	5 h 51 m
Sun sets	17 h 54 m
Moon sets	0 h 41 m
Length of day	12 h 03 m
Day's increase	2 h 59 m
High water	12 h 34 m; 12 h 48 m

SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

Sun rises	5 h 50 m
Sun sets	17 h 56 m
Moon sets	1 h 32 m
Length of day	12 h 06 m
Day's increase	3 h 02 m
High water	1 h 15 m; 13 h 03 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, March 18, 22 h 24 m, W.
Full Moon, March 27, 1 h 18 m, W.
Last Quarter, April 3, 6 h 50 m, W.
New Moon, April 10, 1 h 21 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girl; 4th page.
Wanted—Nursemaid; 4th page.
H. F. Rooney—Special; 5th page.
Portsmouth—Mock Trial; 5th page.
Horses, etc., at Auction; 5th page.
Lappin—Great Exhibition; 8th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 4th page.
Fall River—Bakery for Sale; 4th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 4th page.
Boston Grocery—Apricots, etc.; 3d page.
Fall River—Horses at Auction; 8th page.
Historical Society—Annual Meeting; 5th page.
Wanted—Girl to do Cooking, etc.; 4th page.
Harper's—History of War with Spain; 3d page.
Jamestown Ferry—Fair and Dance; 6th page.
G. M. Lavery & Co.—Seed Potatoes; 4th page.
Raymond & Whitcomb—Special Tour; 5th page.
H. L. Marsh & Co.—Chittenden's Fertilizers; 4

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue, to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Lot, 40x40 ft.
near Cranston avenue. Any one purchasing now will get a bargain.
HERBERT L. DYER,
1 Travers Block.

GAS and ELECTRIC
LIGHTING.
STEAM and HOT WATER
HEATING.
PHILIP F. CONROY
Telephone 272.
181 Thames Street.

Agency of the U. S. Branch of
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. of ENGLAND.
January 1, 1899.
Assets, - - - $9,703,581.60
Surplus, - - - 4,845,016.09

For Sale:
Cottage house, 8 rooms, lot 35x60, 10 Lee avenue. $1,600.
Two-Tenement property of Newport Hospital on Friendship street, opposite Hope street. Lot contains 4,687 square feet; improvements, including furnace. $4,500.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
197 THAMES STREET.

NOTICES.

Notice!
Members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., are requested to meet at their hall at 7:30, FRIDAY MORNING, March 17, to attend church. Caps, badges and white gloves to be worn.
By order JOHN J. KELLY,
Recording Secretary.

LARGE STEAM BAKERY IN FALL RIVER FOR SALE CHEAP.
The Steam Bakery on South Main street, formerly occupied by J. H. Greaves, consisting of about 50 rods of land, with building that cost about $30,000, is offered for sale for $17,000; the bakery has three ovens, steam engine of 25 H.-P., and boiler nearly new; shafting, elevator, bakery machinery, etc.; the property is rented for about $200 per annum more than the expenses on same without the bakery of two ovens being rented, which would give the purchaser his rent for nothing; a mortgage on the property of $12,000, which could remain, and to the right parties the most favorable terms would be made for the balance. Address A. HOMER SKINNER, Fall River, Mass., P. O. Box 431.

FOR SALE.
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 1,600 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
ARCHITECT,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 36.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue.
Desirable Tenements Centrally located.
1. On Bellevue Avenue, (Upper) $250.
2. On Bellevue Avenue, (Upper) $250.
3. Near Pelham Street (Lower) $25 monthly.
4. Near Broadway and Aymult Street (Lower) $25 monthly.
5. Cottage, Brinley Street, $300 yearly.
6. Cottage, Carey Street, $18 monthly.
7. Cottage Poplar Street, $17 monthly.
8. Cottage Thames Street, $17 monthly.
9. Cottage Church Street, $325 yearly.
Telephone No. 320.

BORN.

COTTRELL—In this city, 24 inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Cottrell.

DIED.

KINSMAN—In Cumberland, 15th inst., Mrs. Sarah A. Kinsman, in her 85th year.
TABER—In West Kingston, 14th inst., Waity, widow of Constant Taber, in her 85th year.
LAWRENCE—In Thornton, 15th inst., Thomas Lawrence, in his 83d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Tours Through Foreign Lands.
The foreign tours undertaken by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, like their similar enterprises in this country, represent the best attainable facilities for travel and sight-seeing. They are planned also most liberally as to time and place, and not with a view to crowding everything into a few months or weeks. The itineraries of European travel put forth by this enterprising firm will be found models of their kind, and they are sure to meet with commendation from experienced travelers. Illustrated descriptive circulars of the European Tours will be sent on application to their Boston Office, 296 Washington street.

Do not put off the duty that ought to be done today. If your blood is out of order take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

FOR SALE.
I am authorized to sell the Ruth Sherman estate at 95 Spring street. This is a large, roomy house, is particularly adapted for a boarding or lodging house and is in good order. Full particulars at my office.
SIMEON HAZARD, Sole Agent,
94 BROADWAY.

SCHOONER
"Herald of the Morning"
WITH 900 TONS
CHITTENDEN'S
FERTILIZERS,
CONSIGNED TO US
NOW DUE HERE.
H. L. MARSH & Co.,
H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.

It will interest the farmers to know that $54.50 cash will buy a
Bobbins Potato Planter
Of '99 pattern of us, and we will have them in in a few days. The late storm has delayed freights or they would have been here now.
You want to see the new ASPINWALL which drops the fertilizer under the potato. We have it.
175 tons Fertilizer, 3,000 bushels Potatoes, 1 carload Grass Seed to arrive about March 1st.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
19, 21 & 23 Broadway.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF
Pocketbooks, Suit Cases, and Traveling Bags.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
256 & 258 Thames Street.
Trading and Cash Stamps

Horses for Sale.
FIRST SHIPMENT OF HEAVY HORSES ARRIVED SATURDAY NIGHT. INSPECTION INVITED. WILL RECEIVE ANOTHER LOAD THIS WEEK—MATCHED PAIRS AND SINGLE WORKERS AT BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE PRICES. PLACE YOUR ORDERS AND I WILL GET JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR YOUR BUSINESS. HAVE SOLD 2,500 HORSES AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES IN ELEVEN YEARS. CAN REFER TO COAL DEALERS, ICE DEALERS, LUMBER DEALERS, FARMERS, STABLE KEEPERS, TEAMSTERS, BUTCHERS, GROCERS, MERCHANTS IN GENERAL, DOCTORS, ETC., ETC. WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE.
FRED W. GREENE, Auctioneer.
23 LONG WHARF.

G. M. Lavery & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE CAR OF
CHOICE SEED POTATOES.
CALL AT STORE, MARKET SQ., FOR PRICES.

New Cottage House.
Inside closet, 8 rooms, fitted for gas. 5,000 sq. ft. of land. $2,000; goes quick.
E. A. Moore Vernon Avenue.

To Let.
Upper tenement 28 Mann avenue and Cottage on Kilburn court, with modern improvements.
FRANCIS S. and STEPHEN P. BARKER.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

It is the alum in baking powder that gives biscuit that peculiar bitter taste.

Cleveland's baking powder does not contain alum, and makes biscuit sweet and wholesome.

712

THE REAL CULPRIT.

Sold Russian and French Secrets to Germany.

Count Von Mohrenheim, Former Ambassador to France.

LONDON, March 16.—The Evening News today publishes a sensational Dreyfus story. It declares that the former Russian ambassador, Count Von Mohrenheim, is the real culprit, who sold both Russian and French secrets to the German government, adding that the Russian government itself is convinced of his guilt, and that it is only to avoid a public scandal greater than the Dreyfus affair that he is unpunished, further than the intimation that he is not to show his face within the czar's dominions.

Baron Von Mohrenheim was formerly Russian ambassador at Paris. He was relieved from his position in December, 1897, and was succeeded by Prince Ouroussoff, who was previously Russian minister at Brussels.

CHOATE'S SPEECH.

Received by the London Press With Complimentary Comment.

LONDON, March 16.—The afternoon newspapers contain complimentary references to the speech delivered last night by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, at the banquet of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which was held at the Metropole Hotel.

The St. James Gazette says: "The main fact emphasized in the tone, as much as in the words, of Mr. Choate's speech, and in President McKinley's words which he quoted, is that Brother Jonathan has become conscious of his imperial destiny, that he is going out to see the world, and that he believes his best friend, companion and guide in the new adventure will be found in the mother country."

The Westminster Gazette, pointing out Mr. Choate's remark, "although we are friends we shall not cease to be rivals," says: "We shall be all the better friends if this warning is kept in mind. The real danger of the situation is that its sentimental aspect may be so strongly insisted upon that when differences on material points arise there may be an inevitable reaction."

THE WHITFIELD TUCK ASSIGNMENT.

The assignment of the Whitfield Tuck Company has caused considerable interest in this city. The company has been located in Newport for four years, and has established a good local business, but owing to the hard condition of trade within the past three years, the steady decrease in values, and the poor health of Mr. W. L. Tuck, manager of the company, has been unable to meet its obligations successfully. The assignees—Messrs. William M. Kenard of Tefft, Weller & Co., of New York, William E. Tuck of Newport, Vt., and J. Sewal Williams of this city—represent the largest creditors, and it is expected that a satisfactory settlement may be made. The business will be continued as usual, under the same management, until the present condition of affairs is settled, and it is probable that there will be little change in the conduct of the business.

EVERYWHERE SUCCESSFUL.

The sale of reserved seats for the performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Opera House this evening assures a large audience. "The Telephone Girl" is a New York Casino production, the book being by Hugh Morton and the music by Gustave Kerker. It replaced "The Belle of New York" in the New York Casino last winter, and ran for several months. It was then put on the road, the larger cities being visited first, and has met with great success wherever it has been presented. The cast is headed by Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, who were in the original company, and the support is made up of excellent material, including Joseph C. Fay, William T. Terriss, James F. MacDonald, Nicholas Burnham, Nick Long, Samuel P. Fisher, Ben T. Dillon and the Misses Rose Brahan, Helen Harrington, Sarah McVicker, Nellie Douglas, Nellie Berwick, Amy Lesser, Rene Collins, Mary Post, Minnie Woodbury, Augusta Bertrand, Anita Austin, Helen Gordon and Mamie Chapin, many of whom were also in the original company.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The fair arranged by a committee, consisting of Mrs. William Williams, Mrs. N. S. Littlefield, Mrs. Edwin Littlefield, Mrs. Abbot Chandler and Mrs. Job Tefft, for the benefit of Conanicut Council, No. 1147, Royal Arcanum, took place in the Prospect House last evening, the entire lower floor being in use and decorated with flags. The storm interfered to a large extent with the success of the affair, and it has been arranged to continue it this evening, when a number of members of Coronet Council of Newport are expected to attend. The various tables were in charge of volunteers to a great extent, as the people who had arranged to care for them in many cases were prevented from attending. Mr. George W. Gardner won the ladies' hat and also a pair of skates, and Miss Ethel Alderson secured the Alpine hat. The pair of slippers to be given to the most popular lady was taken by Mrs. Job Tefft. The Training Station orchestra was present and furnished music for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. W. Tefft have gone to Narragansett Pier.

Mr. John Hazard of Warwick is in town today, and an inventory of the estate of Mary Cole Cottrell is being made.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Hon. C. C. Ball of Block Island is in town.

—Mr. H. D. Auchincloss was in town yesterday.

—The Historical Society has an important meeting Saturday evening, according to ancient usage.

—Private Carroll, reported wounded in a recent engagement in the Philippines, was not the son of Rev. S. J. Carroll, whose wife is guest of Mrs. A. C. Titus.

—The trained nurses of the city are soon to establish headquarters at the house 22 Mann avenue, which has recently been rented by Miss Tuck, one of their number.

—E. S. Abeles of St. Louis, F. A. Brown of Hudson, N. Y., R. Braham, Nicholas Burnham, G. W. Pratt, S. P. Fisher and G. P. Towle and wife of New York and E. W. Jones of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—Steamer Pilgrim ran aground lightly near Goat Island at an early hour this morning, owing to coal barges crowding her close to the shore. She came off two hours later at high water and proceeded to Fall River. No damage was done to the steamer.

—The Robert Emmet Guards of this city have accepted an invitation to participate in the St. Patrick's day parade in Fall River, and will form a part of the second division of the line. So far as is known, this is the only Newport organization that will participate in a parade tomorrow.

—Mr. Truman Beckwith of Providence, who has occupied one of the Renfrew Park cottages for the past three seasons, has leased cottage No. 12 for the coming summer, which will be his fourth at the park. There has been more inquiry for cottages already this season than in any previous year, and the prospects for a full rental of these desirable houses seems very good for 1899.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tomorrow will be St. Patrick's day, and will be observed in the local Catholic churches by masses at St. Mary's at 8 and at St. Joseph's at 7 and 8 o'clock. In the evening both parishes will have entertainments, and St. Joseph's will give also a matinee performance. The St. Joseph entertainment will be in the hall of the school, which is well fitted for a concert and minstrel show, and that of St. Mary's will be in the Opera House.

The minstrel show which will be given under the direction of Mr. D. J. Reardon for the St. Joseph's parish promises to be one of the best that has been seen here, the songs being up to date and the jokes new. There will also be a second part, consisting of songs by Miss Mary G. Curley, juggling by William Ackerman, song and dance by Misses Burke and Quarry, acrobatic work by Murphy and Champion and ballads by D. J. Coffey, concluding with an after-piece called "The Coal Heaver's Revenge." The same program will be given afternoon and evening.

At the Opera House in the evening the entertainment for St. Mary's parish will consist of an operetta in four acts, entitled "The Tyrolien Queen", with Misses Mollie Danahy, Annie Driscoll, Katherine Maher, Anna Hayes and Annie Feeney in the principal roles, and a strong chorus. The participants have been carefully drilled, and as usual a creditable show may be looked for. Besides the operetta there will be readings by Miss Lillie Maher, and solos by Messrs. W. J. Calvin, John J. Butler and Augustus H. Swan and Misses Mary G. Curley and Annie Driscoll. Rev. Father Meenan will make a brief address appropriate to the day and recite "Pontenoy."

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association made an announcement yesterday of the clubs which have been selected for the three championship events this year.

Outside of a few golfers, it will be a surprise to learn that the amateur championship, the biggest of all golf events, has been awarded to the Onwentsia Golf Club of Lake Forest, Ill. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor is president of the club, and H. J. Whigham, who previous to last season held the amateur championship of the United States for two years, captain of the team. The club has a large house and can accommodate a number of competitors. This fact, and the conveniences in reaching the links from Chicago, had great weight with the committee in selecting a Western club. The course is in admirable condition and was chosen after a careful inspection of all other available links for first-class championship golf.

Had Onwentsia not been selected it is probable that St. Andrews near Yonkers would have received the honor, but the members of the latter club realize that their accommodations are not yet sufficient for so large an event. This will be the second time that the big match has gone to the West, as in 1897 the amateur contest was played on the Chicago Club links.

The executive committee, which met at the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday night, decided upon the week beginning Monday, July 3, as the date for the amateur championship meeting.

The open championship, which is practically the professional event, will be played on the Baltimore Country Club's course Thursday and Friday, September 14 and 15. This is the first time that a Southern course has been chosen for one of the three championships.

The women's championship tournament will be played, as was expected, on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The time will be in September or October, the the exact date to be determined later.

POOR POLICEMEN.

Havana Force Shows No Capacity for Its Work.

HAVANA, March 16.—General Fitzhugh Lee has returned here from Cienfuegos.

Chief of Police Monocal, owing to the recent censures of the force, carries his resignation in his pocket. He has tendered it two or three times, but on reconsideration has withdrawn it.

The new police force has unfortunately created a bad impression. During the last few days the policemen have shown timidity in handling people. They appear to be undetermined and undecided what to do or how to do it. People have no respect for them and pay little attention to their orders, which are not enforced. Besides this, the force has no past traditions, esprit de corps or experience. Since McCullagh's departure the only American police official here has been Detective Crowley, and he is concerned with the detective bureau alone. Several policemen have asked for a detail of American soldiers to help them arrest law-breakers, saying our soldiers are the only men the law-breakers will obey.

A "PROVIDENTIAL" MEETING.

Results in a Gift of $400,000 to the Seventh Day Adventists.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special from Battle Creek, Mich., says: Captain Norman, reputed to be several times a millionaire, has given $400,000 to the Seventh Day Adventist conference, now in session here. A remarkable incident in connection with the donation is related. Among those in attendance is Elder F. H. Westphal, who has charge of the mission in Buenos Ayres, South America. He came from Southampton in a Hamburg line boat and met on board Captain Norman. The captain became interested in the Adventist faith and came to the meetings here, and as a climax has given the sum of $400,000. Of this, $200,000 will be used by the general conference, $100,000 by the foreign missionary board and $100,000 will be distributed in the work in India, Brazil, Australia and the Argentine Republic. The Adventists believe that the coming of Elder Westphal when he could not really afford the expense, and the meeting with Captain Norman, was an act of providence.

Proprietor of the Chicago Tribune Dead.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Word was received here today from San Antonio, Texas, that Joseph M. Edin, proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, died here early this morning.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, March 15, Sachem, from Liverpool.
New York, March 15, Teutonic, from Liverpool.
New York, March 16, Lahn, from Bremen.
New York, March 16, Bremen, from Bremen.
Liverpool, March 16, Majestic, from New York.
Queenstown, March 16, Germanic, from New York.

PIN CUSHIONS.

The number of pin cushions apparently necessary to perfect happiness in these days is quite surprising; but they are such dainty little affairs, and, after all, so very useful for holding the many different kinds of pins, that the fashion is not so foolish a one as might be thought. Oddly enough, some of the very prettiest pin cushions made are never used. They grace handsome dressing tables, but there is always a pin tray put beside them, in which the pins are supposed to be put rather than into the small piece of satin or brocade so handsomely embroidered as to be a work of art. The ribbon work on white satin brightened with little fine paillettes are the most exquisite little things imaginable; they are quite small and round, but are not used except for very handsome jeweled stick pins. Then a pretty style of cushion is of fine linen embroidered with the Dresden patterns in colored silks, and trimmed with a little lace ruffle and very tiny bows of ribbons. There are, moreover, the satin pin cushion covered with a square of linen, also embroidered in small designs; this last is one of the most useful of all, or, if the silks are of the wash kind, the cover can be laundered at any time.

The mattress pin cushion, while not new, is still as fashionable as ever, and is one of the most useful cushions ever invented. It should not be over half an inch thick, and should be made of bits of satin ribbon and quilted, or fastened with buttons like the mattress. The pins of all sizes can be put on the top and bottom, while at the sides are the safety pins, and also the hat pins, and it is surprising what a number can be carried at once in these useful little cushions. The round cushions drawn in the center with gold thread and made with the top of brocade silk and the bottom of velvet, or vice versa, can be used on any bureau or dressing table, and look particularly well on the old mahogany tables.

The prettiest toilet tables are those covered with the dotted Swiss over some color and trimmed with lace, and on these tables nothing looks half so pretty as the pin cushions, covered to match. They should not be large, and should have little bows of ribbons at the corners. Large pin cushions have quite gone out of style, probably because of the number of silver articles that are now laid on the tables, and which leave very little room for the cushions. Bran is no longer used for stuffing pin cushions; cotton of a very fine quality is considered much better. Bran was given up long ago, because mice were so fond of it that the best cushions were very soon destroyed.—[Harper's Bazar.

My Special This Week
WILL BE
Nice, Sweet Corned Beef at 6c. per pound.
Also 2 pounds Mutton Chops for 25c.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
H. F. Rooney
251 THAMES STREET

CREAM OF CUCUMBERS,
Softens, beautifies and preserves the skin.
The best preparation for chapped hands, freckles or any roughness of the skin.
CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.,
212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
A party will leave New York Saturday, April 15, on the favorite steamship "Saale," of the North German Lloyd Line, for a
SPECIAL TOUR THROUGH
EUROPE,
Including Holy Land, Austria-Hungary, France and England.
Incidental visits to Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Capri, Sorrento, Rome, Florence, Venice, The Italian Lakes, Milan, Vienna, Paris, London, The English Lakes, etc.
June 7 and July 11—Tours to the North Cape, Sweden and Norway and Central Europe.
April 18—Tours to Colorado, California, the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points, independent of parties.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired. (Special circular for the Mediterranean Tour).
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
296 Washington Street, opposite School Street, Boston.

Handy to have in the house,
Cream Furniture Polish
WILL REMOVE STAINS, FILL UP SCRATCHES, MAKE OLD FURNITURE LOOK LIKE NEW.
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from wax, varnish or turpentine.
20c. a bottle
WALSH BROTHERS,
222 THAMES STREET.

A NEW STOCK OF
SILKALINES,
Including some of the prettiest patterns in the market; yard wide, at
12 1-2c. a yard.
We have some new patterns in the
"Klondike Draperies,"
Which we will sell at
8c. a yard.
"Fish Net,"
For curtains; some new and pretty patterns, at
12 1-2c. and 17c. a yard.
Window Muslins
At 8c., 10c., 12c., 17c., 20c. per yard.
Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

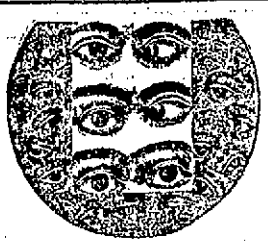
PATH GRAVEL.
While you are fixing up your lawns and paths order some of Peckham Brothers' Blue-Crushed Stone Gravel and have one of the handsomest paths in the city. It is sure to give satisfaction. Peckham Bros. Middletown, R. I. Newport Address, P. O. Box 192.

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK,
Housefurnishing Goods.
Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Wooden Ware, Brooms and Brushes.
All kinds of Fishing and Sporting Tackle, Netting of every description for Fishing, Fruit, Poultry or Lawn Tennis, Cordage, Twine, Duck, Hunting, Yacht and Boat Galvanized and Brass Hardware, Blocks, Oars, Lanterns, Compasses. Tennis Netting put up at shortest notice.
FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.
Agent for Plymouth Cordage Co., Hazard Powder Co.
U. S. Charts and Other Publications.
185 Thames Street.

WAGONS.
Fine line of top and open hand-made wagons for sale at
Stevens's Carriage Factory,
50 Spring St. and 3 Barney St.

LET US GIVE YOU A PRICE ON YOUR NEXT JOB OF PRINTING.
OUR OFFICE IS FULLY EQUIPPED TO DO FINE WORK. OUR PRESSES ARE OF THE BEST PATTERN AND WE ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING NEW FACES TO OUR ALREADY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE. OUR STOCK OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, ENVELOPES, ETC., IS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
GOOD STOCK, NEW TYPE AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ALL GO TO MAKE SUPERIOR PRINTING. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

T. P. CROWLEY,
Marine Railways.
Shipwright and Spar Maker,
Pile Driving and Dock Building.
NAPHTHA LAlaunches.
Yards—376 Thames St., 132 Long Wharf.
NEWPORT, R. I.



Eyes are out of balance
when one is more defective than the other. Your nerve force is exhausted because nature tries to make the eyes work alike.—It's too much of a strain—result—blur and all kinds of aches. Glasses properly fitted relieve the nerves and put the eyes into balance—result—you see perfectly and are comfortable.
Eyes Scientifically Examined Without Charge.
MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 168 Bellevue Avenue.

Fresh Hams and Shoulders.
Fancy Corned Beef.
Lean Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.
10 lb. Pail of Pure Lard for 75c.; also Full Line of Groceries.
JUST ARRIVED 5 barrels very fancy New Orleans Molasses, at 50c. a gallon. If you want something nice try it.
T. GLADDING & SON,
COR. BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, March 16.
Louis Mann and Clara Lipman
In the Magnificent Musical Comedy,
THE TELEPHONE GIRL.
She is the big beauty you've heard so much about. None but hello girls in the chorus. Not a masculine voice. All feminine. She brings her complete Casino scenery, company and ballet.
50—PEOPLE—50.
HELLO! WHAT'S THAT? YES.
PRICES: $1.50, $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.
Seats on sale Wednesday.

OPERA HOUSE.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING
Monday March 20.
BURRILL COMEDY COMPANY,
SUPPORTING THE EMOTIONAL ACTRESS,
LAURA HULBERT,
IN NEW YORK SUCCESSES.
Monday—"Infatuation."
Tuesday—"Saved from the Sea."
Wednesday—"Old Glory."
Thursday—"True as Steel."
Friday—"Rip Van Winkle."
Saturday—To be announced.
Matinees every day commencing Tuesday.
Evening Prices, 10c., 20c. and 30c.
Matinee Prices, 10c. and 20c.
Monday Night, ladies' night, each lady who purchases her ticket before 7 P. M. Monday can secure the best seat in the house for 15c.
Sale of seats begins Saturday.

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, March 17.
OPERETTA
—OF—
Tyrolien Queen,
IN FOUR ACTS.
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND SUNG BY THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. MARY'S PARISH.
SECOND PART OF THE PROGRAM WILL CONSIST OF CONCERT SELECTIONS AND A SHORT ADDRESS APPROPRIATE TO ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Reserved seats, 75c. and 50c. Admission 25c.
The performance will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Hazard Memorial Hall.
St. Patrick's Day Entertainment.
Matinee, 2:30. Evening, 8.

REARDON'S MINSTRELS.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
Admission to Matinee—Children, 15c.; adults, 25c. and 35c.

Historical Society.
The annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society, for the choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held Saturday, March 18, 1899, at 7:30 P. M.
HORATIO B. WOOD,
Recording Secretary.

Mock Trial,
FOR BREACH OF PROMISE,
At the Town Hall, Portsmouth,
HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899,
On account of the storm.
Singing by Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard.
Trial will be concluded in time to take last car for Newport.
Tickets, 25c.

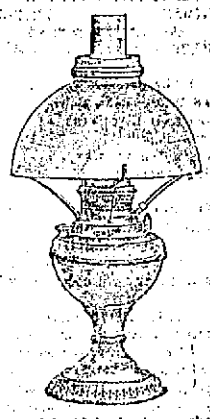
BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' CALF BUTTON OR LACE BOOTS reduced to $4.50 a pair.
Ladies' Colt-Skin Button Boots, reduced to $3.50 a pair.
Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots, reduced to $2.50 a pair.
—AT—
The T. Mumford Seabury Co's,
214 THAMES STREET.
Telephone No. 214-4.

MASSAGE.

EDWARD C. HOLLOWAY,
PARLORS, 70 SPRING STREET.
ELECTROLYSIS AND CHIROPODY.
Hair Moles and Warts Removed, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and Callouses treated. Painless.
Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store, or at Powell's Drug Store. Open evenings.
Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired.
18 NEWPORT AVENUE.

The New Juno Lamp.



Complete, with 10-inch dome shade and best flint glass chimney,
For $1.26.
Every lamp warranted.
At A. C. LANDERS'S, 167 Thames St.

MUSIC HALL,
239 & 250 Thames Street.
Dancing and Banquet Halls.
Ample ante-rooms with all modern conveniences.
Special prices to tenants.
FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO D. W. SHEEHAN, WHOLESALE WINES, LIQUORS, 18 TO 28 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

Melissine,
THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS OR ANY ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN.
The only perfect substitute for Glycerine, Cold Cream or Camphor Ice—without being sticky or greasy; contains no poisonous substances.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cold Weather Necessities!
Wright's Tolu Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs and Colds.
Chamois Vests and Lung Protectors.
Hot Water Bottles.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist,
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Prevent Grippe
By taking a bottle of
Wood's Iron Tonic.
It thickens the blood, stimulates the circulation and makes you GRIPPE-PROOF.
PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
105 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary
Old No. 145. New No. 225 THAMES STREET.

BICYCLES.

Bicycles!
1899 MODELS.
Dayton, Iver Johnson,
Wolff-American,
Spalding, Barnes.
Repairing and Sundries.
H. A. HEATH & CO.,
14 Bellevue Avenue.

Just Opened, a Fine Line
—OF—
FEATHERSTONE WHEELS.
The winning wheel which won the 6-days race at San Francisco is
THE ELDREDGE.
We have it. Don't fail to see it. When you see it, you will understand why Miller gets all the prizes. Five winners at the Race rode this wheel.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
19—23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.
One extension front coupe, $250 00
One pony trap, new, 125.00
One golf cart, 65 00
Fludder Brothers, 16 Beach Street.

IMPORTED SEEDS.

New Plan of the Agricultural Department for Testing Them.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is taking great interest in the plans now being made for the extension of the division of seeds and plants introduction. One of the bills which passed Congress in its closing hours gave the department the use of a tract of land, not exceeding seventy-five acres, tween the Washington monument and the Potomac river, for conducting on a large scale the work of this division. Heretofore it has been carried on in a small way upon tracts of land, an acre here and there, in the vicinity of the department buildings. This land beside the river is admirably adapted for the purposes intended. It now supports a growth of weeds eight or nine feet high. When your correspondent asked Secretary Wilson what his plans were, he replied:

"We want a better chance for testing imported seeds and plants, to ascertain whether they happen to bring with them any insect pests or bacterial diseases that might be troublesome. We can here conduct experiments under our immediate supervision, and if none of the dangers of imported varieties are encountered, we can then distribute the seeds widely for general experiment. One of our most useful lines of work is this investigation of the plant life of the world with a view to bringing in here such varieties as can be added to our own to advantage. We have four explorers now abroad. Through one of them, who is now in Tripoli, we have authorized an expenditure of $500 for planting a grove of date palms. It has been discovered that the date palm will succeed in Arizona and New Mexico, and so he is getting together in Africa the finest specimens obtainable, and, when they are ready to plant, they will be transferred to the regions in this country that will be benefited by their introduction. All the time we are in correspondence with the scientists of the world, and whenever we get any suggestion like the availability of the date palm for Arizona, we follow it up carefully. We are now getting, for example, the fine table grapes of the Mediterranean. Heretofore they have not been brought in here on account of the phylloxera, but our scientists have discovered a process of fumigation, which now makes the growth of these grapes here profitable.

One of our explorers has just returned from Russia, where he went last year with directions to study the grain situation, ascertaining what varieties would not winter kill, smut, rust or blight, and to bring back for the benefit of our wheat raisers the best results of this search. These we shall try on our experimental farm. An explorer has come back from Asia with some pears that we think will not blight, and he also has some rice seed which promises to be better than anything else now in use. He has brought back the persimmon, which is the table fruit of Japan. There they have a method of curing it so as to take the acridity out. And we have consignments of grains, and fruits and grasses from Turkestan, China and the remotest parts of the world. Where a thousand things are brought back from these places, if we can find one that the people of the United States find more useful than what they now have we think the expense of the exploration has been paid. I will give you an illustration of how this sometimes works. An explorer once found up in Turkestan some muskmelons of fine flavor, which grew so as to weigh thirty pounds apiece. He brought back some seed, and we distributed it all over the country, but got a favorable report from only one place. That was one of the little valleys of the Rocky mountains in Colorado, where the seed from Turkestan seemed to fit it exactly. The man who tried it there says the muskmelon beats anything that he has ever seen, and that is a great country for the muskmelon; so we are arranging for its dissemination through these Rocky Mountain valleys.

"Look at this grass from the steppes of Russia," continued Secretary Wilson, as he took from his desk a bunch of dry grass attached to a piece of cardboard. "It stands the heat of summer, the longest droughts, and the most excessive cold in winter. We tried some of this grass in the arid regions of northern California. This specimen that I have here stood a six months' drought, and you see about two inches of green near the roots. One of the greatest objects of our study is to make the arid lands more productive. Our system of distribution is principally through the agricultural experiment stations in each state, provided for by Congress in 1887. We give each station the things adapted to its locality, and they turn into us their discoveries which may be of general advantage. But we do not confine ourselves to the stations, for there are many American experimenters acting independently, like this man in the Rocky mountains who tested the muskmelon, and to them we send anything in which we think they may be interested, keeping a record of where things are planted, and if the experiment is a particularly interesting one, we send out one of our scientists to observe the results on the spot.

"But our most important work, I believe, has been in connection with the sugar beet. We began two years ago by importing the seeds from France and Germany, which we sent all over the country, and watched results. We are now able to tell people where the beet will grow best, how to establish a factory and to make sugar. We have now eighteen beet-sugar factories in the United States, but it would require four hundred such factories to supply our regular demand."

"Suppose," inquired your correspondent, "Robinson Crusoe on his island could grow at one end of it cane sugar under conditions as favorable as it grows in Cuba, and at the other end could grow beet sugar as it grows in Germany, from which crop would he raise his supply of sugar? In other words, which is the more natural sugar-producing plant?"

"I will answer that," replied Secretary Wilson, "by giving a little experience. When I was director of the Iowa experiment station, I grew sugar beets as food for the stock. That institution had twenty-six varieties of domestic animals, and as a stockman I knew that milking animals, fattening animals, growing animals, where they cannot get to the green pasture in the winter time, are benefited by good roots. I could grow twenty tons of sugar beets to the acre, at a cost of a dollar a ton, and feed it to the stock profitably without having the sugar extracted at all. But if there had been a factory in the neighborhood I could have sent sugar beets there and have received back the pulp which contains all the nitrogen for my cattle. So the answer is this: If a man had the option of raising sugar beets or cane, with conditions perfect for both, he would grow the beets if he had a dairy and cows to feed. A growing animal or a dairy cow, requires nitrogenous matter. Sugar is made entirely from carbonaceous matter. The food of the American dairy cow is now far too carbonaceous, such as timothy hay and corn fodder, and to balance the cow's ration properly she should have the by-products of the mill—corn after the starch is taken out, flax after the oil has been taken, bran after the flour, and the pulp after the sugar is extracted. On the other hand, the refuse of sugar cane is highly carbonaceous, and would not be valuable to the dairy cow, unless you were near a cotton field, and could feed the cow on cotton seed, which is the most highly nitrogenous seed on earth. This would balance the carbonaceous matter in the sugar-cane refuse. So in the profitableness of beet culture the dairy must be taken into consideration as well as the sugar."—[Lincoln's letter in Boston Transcript.

SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS.

Judge Expressed Regret That He Could Not Impose a Death Penalty.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 16.—Thrasher Meade, a notorious negro train robber and bandit, was sentenced to the federal penitentiary, in the United States court here yesterday, for twenty years. In passing sentence Judge Niles expressed regret that he could not under the law sentence Meade to death.

Meade yesterday received a large sum of money from pals in Chicago to be used in his defense. Postoffice Inspector Bell wired the federal authorities at Chicago to investigate where the money came from, and arrest the other members of the gang.

Baron Russell Chosen.

LONDON, March 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands definitely that the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, has been selected to succeed the late Baron Herschell on the American-British-Canadian joint commission.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The men who are principally interested financially in the plan to build a yarn mill in Woonsocket with $250,000 capital are August Le Poutre and Andre Simones, the former of Roubaix, France, and the latter of Verviers, Belgium. These men own large yarn mills in Belgium and England, contemplated locating there several years ago, and would have done so, they say, but for business conditions at that time. The men connected with the concern favor Woonsocket as a location, and state that they will surely build there if the city council will grant exemption for ten years. Should the exemption be granted by the city council on recommendation of the Business Men's Association, work on the new mill, which will cost over $200,000, will be commenced very soon. Woonsocket men who are familiar with the new company are very much pleased with the prospects of its locating there. The men behind it do not need any local capital.

Yesterday the Republican nominations had been received at the secretary of state's office from all but four of the cities and towns of the state. Democratic nominations had come in from only twelve of the thirty-seven towns and cities. The Prohibitionists had sent in nominations from only seven, and the Socialist-Labor party from four. The Democratic, Socialist-Labor and Republican state tickets have been filed. The towns of Coventry, Foster and Tiverton have signified that they will vote on the license question at the coming election.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. W. A. Deplitch has returned from Fall River.

—Mr. J. J. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal has arrived at Malta.

—Mr. Philip S. Spooner has returned from a week's trip to Washington.

—Mr. Jacob Mallett has returned from a seven months' absence in New York.

—An original widow's pension has been granted to Lydia Hesse of this city.

—The preacher at Trinity Church this evening will be Rev. Percy Browne of Roxbury, Mass.

—The new triple desk for the Police Station has been placed in position and, as might be expected, attracts much attention.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bolt sailed for Europe today and several of their relatives and friends went to New York to see them off.

—Daniel D. Sullivan, under life sentence at the state institutions, and better known as "Yankee Dan" is in very poor health.

—Among the recent arrivals from New York are Mr. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Sarah Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

—Mr. Heber R. Bishop may spend the summer abroad with his family. Should he remain in this country he will probably take a cottage here.

—A two-and-a-half story cottage, to be provided with all modern improvements, is being erected on the Sayer estate on Spring street for Mr. James J. Lynch.

—Lieutenant Samuel V. Veslal, U. S. A., has completed his duty as assistant mustering officer of the state of Rhode Island and returned to duty with Battery H, Seventh artillery, at Fort Adams.

—Major D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A., has been designated by General Wilson, chief of engineers, a member of the board of engineer officers to carry out the provisions of the river and harbor act at Sandy Hay, Mass.

—The old house on Sachuest point was blown down by the gale last night. It had not been occupied for the past fifteen years and had been allowed to go to ruin. It was the property of the Smith heirs and probably had withstood the storms of a hundred years. Mr. George H. Norman's blacksmith shop near the Land Trust cottages was also blown down.

—The pastor and members of the Union Congregational Church have been for some time contemplating holding a series of special meetings. The plans are now definitely arranged and the initial meeting will be held tomorrow evening, when the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will give the opening sermon, his theme being "Enlisting for the Conflict." Except Monday and Saturday evenings, the meetings will be continued through the whole of next week.

STRIKE WILL RESULT.

Ohio Operators Refuse to Accept the Demands of Miners.

MASSILLON, Ohio, March 16.—Delegates representing nearly 2,000 of the Massillon district miners convened here yesterday, adopting a dead work scale, differing materially from that in force last year. Operators refuse to accept it, demanding that the Chicago agreement be adhered to. A strike will result. The miners made a per capita assessment to reimburse the treasury and to be prepared to fight.

VENEZUELA'S BRIEF.

Hopes the Arbitration Will Prove an Agency of Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court will leave the United States for Paris, so as to arrive there about May 25 next, at which time they will argue on the British-Venezuela agreement. The meeting is expected to cover three months, after which the court is expected to devote about three months in the consideration of the question, giving a decision probably in November.

Ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy will go to Paris at the same time, as they are the leading counsel for Venezuela. Their brief has been presented, and owing to its general interest copies have been distributed among Senators, Representatives and public men generally in Washington. It covers about 800 printed pages and is in rather marked contrast to the brevity of the British brief of Sir Richard Webster, covering only 35 pages. The conclusion of the brief is as follows:

"Venezuela, with great respect but with great confidence, now submits to this high tribunal the very serious issues involved. She does this in the happy belief that in the short but brilliant history of arbitration tribunals this one will find a conspicuous place, and will recommend to other nations the use of this great agency of peace. Venezuela has no direct representative upon this tribunal, and by this fact it is more nearly assimilated to the great courts of justice, from which the idea of representation is wholly absent. No other international tribunal has presented this feature. They have been too much the conference of representatives rather than the consultations of judges, to whom the parties are quite indifferent. The one tends to unsatisfactory compromises, the other to decrees that establish rights. In the very constitution, therefore, of this tribunal, we have the strongest appeal to the sense of impartial justice and the surest ground of hope that the judgment may confirm the faith of those who believe that it is possible to bring the nations to a bar that will treat them with the same impartiality that is shown to individual litigants. When that confidence is fully established, the era of a universal peace will be near."

Benjamin Harrison, Benjamin F. Tracy, S. Mallett-Prevost, James Russell Soley, counsel for Venezuela.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Strikers in Possession of a Colorado Town, and Threaten Violence.

DENVER, Col., March 16.—The rioting at Henson, near Lake City, broke out late last night and the sheriff of Hinsdale county wired the governor for troops. The sheriff has just returned from Henson and says the situation was extremely critical, and that the strikers were in control of the place and had threatened to burn the camp.

The message to Governor Thomas asked for at least 100 men and the governor decided to grant the request at once. Company B, First regiment of infantry, and troops B and C of the cavalry, under Captains Smith and Hill, were summoned to be in readiness and left at 5 o'clock this morning. Colonel McCarey commands the troops. A stop is to be made at Pueblo for 30 men of B company, Second infantry, at that place, and it is likely to run to Lake City by 5 o'clock tonight. The snows on Marshall pass may delay the time a little.

Texas Judge and Former Congressman Dead.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16.—Hon. A. H. Willitt, late justice of the supreme court and an ex-Congressman, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure.

Transport Sheridan at Port Said.

PORT SAID, March 16.—United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from New York February 19 for Manila, has arrived here. The troops on board the Sheridan are the Twelfth United States infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth United States infantry.

Emperor William at Friedrichsruhe.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, March 16.—Emperor William arrived here at 11:25 this morning, in order to attend the interment of the remains of Prince and Princess Bismarck in the new mausoleum.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN NEWPORT

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

—AT—

FRASCH'S

You will find a full assortment of plain and fancy

Candies, Chocolates and BonBons,

At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and holesome article.

Our Broken Candy at 15c. a lb. two lbs. for 25c.

Our Mixed CHOCOLATES at 25c. lb. are well known.

We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made of the best and purest that can be purchased.

CHAS. F. FRASCH, CONFECTIONER, 170 Thames St.

Established 1846.

THE MARGARET,

On Narragansett Ave., Near Bellevue Ave., NEWPORT, R. I.

Has elegant suites with private baths, large, airy rooms with open fireplaces.

In connection and under the same management as THE ROBINSON. A most comfortable house for both summer and winter guests.

THE HAZARDS IN MAINE.

Some Ancestors of Wellesley's New President.

Miss Hazard, the recently elected president of Wellesley College, is, aside from her personal prominence, distinguished as a member of the well known Hazard family of Rhode Island. And out of an old scrap-book comes a record interesting in connection with this family, newly brought into prominence.

About a dozen years ago, Thomas R. Hazard, then eighty-six years of age, and noted for his historical researches, visited that portion of the Maine coast extending from Monhegan island to the Kennebec river. A portion of his journeyings around Wiscasset and on the Sheepscot river, he described as "An August Visit to Fairy Land," in an attractive article published in the Sheepscot Echo, a local paper. Later, he wrote the following communication to the Providence Journal, his facts being derived from that entertaining chronicle describing the life of the famous Tory parson of old Pownalboro in Maine, then Massachusetts.

"Rev. Jacob Bailey appears to have been one of the best known and conspicuous characters in Maine during (and for years before) the Revolutionary period. In his voluminous journal he gives an account of some of his visits to the numerous parishes under his care, to which he had to proceed from the boat in which he journeyed to the shore 'knee deep in mud,' and in that plight preach his sermon. He incidentally spoke of 'Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Hazard' being present at his house on a certain occasion. This is the first time I ever heard to my remembrance of a 'Hazard' being in Maine, and as Dr. Bailey peremptorily refused to cease praying for the king, in obedience to rebel orders, and hated with his whole heart every disloyal Yankee, I think the Hazard he speaks of could have been no other than 'Virginia Tom Hazard' so called because he married a Virginia lady and to distinguish him from some fifty other 'Tom Hazards' then living. 'Virginia Tom' was also a Tory, and before the close of the war left his country. He afterwards returned, and through the influence and intercession of his brother, Jonathan J. Hazard, a most zealous and influential patriot, the general assembly agreed to restore to him his large estate, on condition that he would make a proper acknowledgement. But 'Virginia Tom' refused the boon, on the grounds, as he signified, that he had never said he was sorry for anything he had done. He went, I think, to Prince Edward island, to live and die. The Tory parson, Jacob Bailey, as a result of his adherence to the royal cause, abandoned his home in Pownalboro, and fled to Annapolis, N. S."

A writer in the Sheepscot Echo, commenting on the foregoing article, which was reprinted in that paper, says: "The Hazard family have long been residents of the Narragansett shore of Rhode Island, contiguous to which is Boston Neck in South Kingstown, where the original settler of the Gardiner family located, and where was born in 1707 Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who exercised a most prominent part in the settlement of the Kennebec valley in the latter half of the last century. It may be supposed that 'Virginia Tom' Hazard joined Dr. Gardiner in a tour of inspection of the lands then being settled upon and opened up to settlers through Dr. Gardiner's energetic efforts, with a possible view to purchase. * * * Be that as it may. Further reading of the memoirs of Mr. Bailey reveals the fact that 'Virginia Tom' paid another visit to the Kennebec in the autumn of 1774, as appears by the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Bailey, who, returning from a visit to Boston, reached Brunswick September 23, where he was stopped, accused of being a Tory and an enemy of his country, and urged to sign the covenant or solemn league. This he refused to do, and was finally allowed to proceed, reaching home that night. In the letter referred to he wrote under date of Pownalborough, October, 1774: * * * 'I arrived at Pownalborough about dark, where I found the people in great consternation. * * * Mr. Gardiner (William, younger son of Sylvester Gardiner) had fled, and tarried with us all night, expecting every moment to be attacked. * * * He returned after service, but was obliged to fly that evening and escape to Boston. About midnight 150 men, armed with guns and various weapons, surrounded his house, demanded a sight of him and insisted upon searching for tea. Mr. Hazard, a gentleman from Rhode Island, entered into a parley with their leaders, and they firmly engaged that none, except five chosen men, should enter the house; but they quickly broke their engagements, rushed in, filled the house, broke open his desk, and perused his papers, and after having been treated with several gallons of rum, they stole Mr. Hazard's buckles. They insisted upon his signing the covenant, upon which he stripped open his bosom, and told them they might stab him to the heart, but nothing should induce him to sign that accursed instrument. They seized him with violence and threw him headlong into the river, and then dragged him about till he was almost torn to pieces, but all to no purpose; and they at length desisted.'"

"This account," the writer continues, "probably somewhat biased by reason of Mr. Bailey's Tory prejudices, shows that the Revolutionary alarms reached the outlying settlements, and that the obnoxious Tory of the frontier was obliged to flee to Boston for protection under the British, even as they of Castine did. As to the ultimate fate of the Hazard buckles, or subsequent visits of their owner to the Kennebec, the record is incomplete."

This Thomas Hazard, whose enterprising spirit led him into Maine, to the picturesque Pownalborough region in those days of stirring history, was a lineal descendant of "College Tom," whom Miss Hazard wrote about in a volume, compiled from family papers and village records, and entitled "Thomas Hazard, son of Robert, called 'College Tom,' a study of life in Narragansett in the eighteenth century,"—a book which with its careful minuteness, is a genuinely valuable contribution to vital history.—[Boston Transcript.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:45, 10:15 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston, d7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:30, 8:18 a. m.; d4:28 5:00 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Southern Terminal Station.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
IN EFFECT OCT. 11, 1898.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR FALL RIVER—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, *5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER FOR NEWPORT—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, *6:15, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45 *9:45, *10:45 P. M.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

E. P. SHAW, Jr., General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Block Island at 1 o'clock. Will leave Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Newport at 8 o'clock and for Providence on Mondays and Wednesdays, leaving Newport at 11 o'clock. Will leave Providence for Newport on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock. Due at Newport at 11:30. Trips made weather permitting.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after September 22, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 A. M. Leave Providence, week days 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

E. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and Gen'l. Manager.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON.

American and European plans. Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality of the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors. HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Funeral Director —AND— EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley, ASSISTANT.

Office 16 Franklin St. Telephone
Residence at office and
1 School St. residence.

Do you Read Novels?

We carry the largest assortment of paper covered novels in town and at cut prices. 2,500 different stories by all popular authors at 10c. each. 1-2 price allowed on all books bought and returned to us in proper condition.

Old books bought, sold and exchanged.

THE CITY NEWS CO., 211 THAMES STREET.

L. N. Vaughan, Graduate Optician At Wilson's Old Stand. 88 Broadway.

We make a specialty of fine optical work. Oculists' prescriptions filled and glasses of all kinds made to order

IT WILL

Pay You

Before making your purchases to give me a call. Large assortment of ladies' and children's solid gold rings; also new designs in solid gold collarette and stick pins.

WM. O. CLAZIER, SUCCESSOR TO H. W. & J. C. PRAY, 96 Spring Street.

162 THAMES STREET.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations a Specialty.

Fresh Cut Flowers of all kinds, Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants.

—AT—

H. J. Hass's 234 THAMES STREET.

Telephone Connection.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport,

On and after January 16, 1899, Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail) 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail) 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00, M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 (U. S. Mail) 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:00 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

OWING TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER LAST NIGHT,

Conanicut Council, No. 1147, of Jamestown,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Fair and Dance Tonight, Thursday, March 16,

WITH ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS.

To accommodate Newport R. A. and others Beaver Tail will leave Newport at 7 P. M., in place of 6:30, and return from Jamestown at close of dance. Be sure to go and have an enjoyable occasion.

J. P. KOHLER.

FALL RIVER LINE. For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 p. m. Due New York at 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. J. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r. Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1898.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	*7 35
Providence, arr.,	11 50	3 18	5 55	9 51
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 20	11 00
New York, arr.,	4 30	6 57	11 00	3
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
LEAVE	Night	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 02	5 00	10 02	1 02
Boston,	....	10 03	1 00	8 46
Providence,	6 54	11 13	2 07	4 16
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:12 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage, NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Mason Cottage, 26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round. Permanent or Transient Board. First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connections made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

PROVISIONS.

SPRING

Broiling and Roasting CHICKENS.

Island Eggs

JOHN BLUCK & CO., 103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Your Attention is Called TO THE Broadway Public Cash Market,

Where will be found a fine assortment of Turkeys, Geese and Chickens for the Holiday Trade.

We will use every effort to please. Kindly call.

Fred B. Coggeshall, 2 WASHINGTON SQUARE,

HAS FOR "THE HOLIDAYS" A FULL LINE OF CHOICE

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese

FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUITS.

Telephone Call 240. Prompt delivery.

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE

Green Mt. Butter

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

REMEMBER, I carry a full line of Pate de Foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Natural Foie Gras, Truffles, Mauviettes, Turtle Meats, etc.

W. S. LAWTON, 202 Thames St.

Dyspepsia

The first symptom is usually distress after eating; this is followed by nausea, loss of appetite, headache, pain in the side, constipation, flatulence, dizziness, partial blindness or palpitation of the heart, often erroneously supposed to be a very dangerous heart disease. These troubles induce mental depression and general bad health. A miserable existence is the result of an ordinary dyspepsia that has been neglected or that other remedies have failed to cure. One Semit Tablet taken after each meal will cure dyspepsia.

10c. 25c SEMIT 50c $1.00

Biliousness is caused by inaction of the liver. When the bowels do not have a natural daily movement the liver becomes engorged, congested and inflamed, and the bile, instead of being properly excreted, is taken up by the blood. The internal organs suffer from an acute inflammation, there are griping pains in the abdomen, headaches and dizziness. These bilious attacks finally result in a condition where the skin becomes sallow and yellowish, rough and itchy. One Semit Tablet after meals will clear the complexion and cure

Biliousness

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Mattresses Made Over

—AND—

Upholstering in all Its Branches.

We have just received our Spring samples of

CARPETS

And shall be pleased to show them to any who may favor us with a call. Carpets can be made and laid on floor in two days after placing your order. Our prices are as low as the same quality of Carpets can be bought anywhere.

J. W. HORTON & CO.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

42 CHURCH STREET.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOVES!

We have a full line of RANGES from $6 to $50.

Also a complete line of HEATING STOVES from $3 to $25.

We would call your attention to our DINNER SETS which we are selling from $6.50 to $18.

Heating Stoves at Cost.

J. F. MARDEN.

Edward P. Marsh,

101 THAMES STREET.

Furniture Repairing

AND UPHOLSTERING.

Chair Seating In Cane, Splint, Rattan, Rush, etc.

Get our prices for making over Mattresses.

TYPHOID FEVER

Is prevalent in the

FALL IN CITIES.

Why

It is contracted in SUMMER HOMES.
Is your PLUMBING safe?
Have your Summer house inspected before occupying it.

BUILDING AND SANITARY INSPECTION CO.,

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS—Frederic W. Rhinelander, John A. Middleton, William N. Wilmer, George Sherman, Francis C. Huntington, John M. Carrere, E. Augustus Schermerhorn, William C. Le Gendre, George E. Canfield, Sherman Evarts, Thomas Newbold, Thomas H. Robinson, I. N. Phelps Stokes.

Store and Offices in the Daily News Building.

For rent, the new double store in the News building. Has steam heat, rear entrance, electric and gas lights, and all conveniences.

Also, eight offices in the second and third stories of the brick building—four on each floor—to be let singly or in pairs or otherwise, as may be desired. The rooms are well finished, have large windows, electric and gas lighting, and city water.

The rent includes heating and janitor service. Apply to

T. T. PITMAN,

Daily News Counting Room.

THE NEW BANK NOTES.

Plates That Made Millions of Money to Be Melted.

"We are making money here all the time. No matter how dull the times are elsewhere, the financial depression never affects our business. We keep right on making money hand over fist."

That is what they tell you at the bureau of engraving and printing, where 2,000 people are engaged in printing and counting Uncle Sam's money. It is not only true that in that plain building is the money of the country made ready for the every-day use of the people, but it is also true that there by the faithlessness of a single employe the finances of the government might be wrecked.

In two vaults about the size of a hall bed room in a Washington boarding house are kept the 65,000 pieces of chilled steel from which the money of the land is produced. What a bonanza for the man who would dare to smuggle out of those small rooms two or three of those bits of steel! There are scores of government clerks who could steal a hundred thousand dollars, but sooner or later they would be caught, and the wheels of government would go on undisturbed. But the fellow who could get away with the plates that would print the face and the back of any government or national bank note would be limited in his mischief only by the number of times he could make a wheel turn round in a lifetime. He could turn out his particular bill in carloads and find plenty of helpers to get them into circulation, until he might bankrupt the United States treasury itself.

The faithfulness of two or three men stands between the government and the possibility of such wholesale wrongdoing. The present custodian of the dies is Mr. Joseph E. Ralph of Illinois, who was collector of customs at the world's fair in 1893, and since 1894 has been an employe of the bureau of engraving and printing. Upon him and his assistants, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ashworth, old employes of the bureau, rest the responsibility for the safe keeping of the dies and plates. On each of the big doors of the vaults are three combination locks, one of which is a time lock.

At half-past 7 every morning these three men have to be present and open the vault. After Mr. Ralph sets the time lock his assistants each has his lock to attend to. After he opens his lock, the doors will not open until the other two men in turn unlock them. Every morning the plates and dies used in the day's printing and all the plates or dies on which the engravers are at work are checked out. A quick, active young clerk pulls out of the vault, one after another, half a dozen small cars. Opening the box on the car with a key that is kept constantly in sight of all present, he calls off the various pieces within. "Two-cent ordinary!" (this is the common two-cent postage stamp); "One-cent documentary!" (this is the war stamp for receipts and telegrams); "Wholesale liquor dealer 1,153!" "Beer 8,157!" "Oleo 407,331!" "5 United States bonds." Every "piece" as a plate, die or roll is called, has its number consecutively. There are now 4,812 dies, 8,820 plates and 8,364 rolls. The rolls are steel imprints made from the originals. From these rolls in turn, after they have been hardened, a design is transferred any number of times by heavy pressure in special presses, to the steel plates. In this way, for instance, ordinary postage stamps are printed in sheets of 400 each.

Strange as it may seem, not one of the thousands of plates that have been made in the bureau in the past quarter of a century have been lost. All that have ever been made have been accounted for. The custodian keeps three duplicate books of registry of every piece. In the office of the controller of the currency another set is kept. Annually, under the controller's direction, a committee of the most experienced clerks, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, examines the vaults and checks up the plates. The committee for this year is now at work. It consists of Mr. V. N. Stiles, who represents the Secretary's office; Captain E. M. Truell of the internal revenue bureau and Captain C. J. Stoddard of the controller's office. Taking a small iron safe containing the controller's books with them, they camp down for a month at the doors of the vaults and slowly and with infinite painstaking go over the plates and the books and make a history for every piece of steel used in the nation's fiscal printing.

One of the important and impressive duties of the committee is to destroy obsolete plates, dies and rolls. They have this year marked for destruction 4,000 pieces, the weight of which is fourteen tons. Uncle Sam, when he is through with a plate which has ceased to print sharply, or where a national bank has gone into liquidation or closed up and no longer needs bank bills, destroys the useless plates. He doesn't like to leave them around to tempt good men to be bad. One by one the committeemen carefully single these plates out and mark a big "D" against them on their books. This means destroy. The plates are packed in stout, iron-bound boxes, on which is placed the seal of the Treasury Department.

For every "piece" destroyed the chairman of the committee, Mr. Stiles, countersigns after satisfying himself that the transaction is correct. Nailed in every box is a schedule of the contents. A duplicate schedule is retained by the committee.

When the work of the committee is done and the last plate is nailed in, the members of the committee heave a sigh of relief and their eyes sparkle with the liveliness of men who are looking forward to a good thing. Where the drudgery ends fun begins. They now let a contract for hauling the many tons of doomed plates to the navy yard. Here, in one particular blast furnace, where tons of steel have been melted to make guns for the navy, the thrice-hardened steel money plates and dies are melted down. Seven or eight men employed in the navy yard carry the boxes on the elevator and they are hoisted up to the top of the cupola or furnace. Here each box is chopped open and once more the plates, dies and rolls are examined, their numbers called off and checked on the schedules. Then headlong they go into the furnace along with tons of pig iron.

The plates and dies are very hard, and it takes hours to reduce them to a molten state, but at length the gleaming white metal pours from the furnace and in molds, already made in anticipation of the event, the workmen cast souvenir paperweights. When the task of melting the plates is done the commandant of the navy yard usually invites the committee to dinner. Thus the destruction of plates has grown to be an event of interest at the yard.

Some of these old plates that are boxed up for their fiery fate have done good service. The plate for an ordinary $20 bill is used for from 50,000 to 70,000 impressions. There are four subjects or duplicates of the print on each plate. That is, at every impression on the press the plate prints the face or the back of four bills. Thus these plates represent from $4,000,000 to $12,000,000 of good money somewhere afloat in the world. There were several scores of postage stamp plates which had the fatal "D" marked against them. Just fancy the work one of those plates has done. At every revolution of the press it has produced 400 stamps. If you should start at New York and paste them close together on one of the steel rails of a railroad, the stamps made from one of these plates would stretch in a solid line of pink, or green, or blue as far as Columbus, Ohio, nearly 450 miles. All the stamp plates to be destroyed have printed billions of stamps enough to girdle the earth twice.

Many of the plates now being thrown out were not engraved here, but by bank note companies. Among the doomed plates are many costly designs. The engravers in the bureau receive from $2,000 to $6,000 a year. One old fellow who is an expert at portraits and difficult vignettes gets $6,000 a year, more than a Congressman, a major general or scores of public officials. Much of this costly work is in these plates that have outlived their usefulness. But the originals of his vignettes are preserved to be used in combination with various other designs to produce bills or bonds. For it should be understood that when a new bill is to be brought out, the whole design is not engraved newly and originally, but from the vast stock of borders, ornaments, figures, tint designs and scrolls a new bill is modeled or combined. When the new design is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury a plate is made from the various bits of engraving that are assembled in the model, and from that a steel roll from as many duplications as may be desired of the new bill may be made on a plate, and from this plate the printing is done. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fine engraving is represented in the plates destroyed; yet the most valuable designs are preserved.

Among the plates boxed up this week for destruction was the elaborate invitation to the dedication of the Washington monument, in 1885. The plate for the diplomas given at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 is also on the way to the furnace. So, too, are all the souvenirs for the various Presidential inaugurations prior to President McKinley's. The plates of the old silver certificate, "History Instructing Youth," are in the boxes. All the old newspaper and periodical stamp plates are going. For these stamps collectors go wild and pay fabulous prices at times. All the Omaha exposition stamp plates are also to be destroyed, as well as those for the old internal revenue and beer stamps.

While the old plates are to be destroyed, there are plenty of new ones being made every day to take their places. At twenty minutes of 4 every day fifty expert engravers, among them the man who gets the $6,000 a year, jump up, grab their steel plates and rush to the desk of the chief of the engraving division, Mr. W. C. Hill, and turn in their work to be checked off and carted into the vaults under Mr. Ralph's supervision. Mr. Hill is one of the oldest employes of the bureau, and he is the first practical engraver to occupy his position. He is not only a good engraver, but he is an artist in oils, and to his good taste are due many very agreeable improvements in the designs of recent bills and bonds. He is now at work on the new one and two-dollar bills soon to appear. These ones and twos are silver certificates, treasury or gold notes and greenbacks. The new features in these bills will be a source of pleasure to bank tellers and accountants everywhere who handle much money.

Besides printing stamps and money the bureau is just now working on a lot of proprietary war stamps for the big patent medicine concerns. It looks rather queer to see the government engravers making advertisements of cough cures, stomach bitters and like mixtures. The medicine concerns pay for engraving these stamps and buy them in $2,000 and $5,000 lots. The stamps are made in denominations of five eighths of a cent, and in some cases they are three and one eighth cents each.—[Washington Star.

LAND VALUES IN LONDON.

Prices of land in the centre of the little city of 29,000 inhabitants, which is the real city of London, about which the world's metropolis sprawls, and which has its own separate government, have doubled and in some instances tripled in the last four years, yet today the most valuable plot of ground in the heart of this wonderful little city is estimated to be worth only about $7,000,000 an acre, or $160 a square foot, whereas J. Pierpont Morgan "re-morganizes" his railroads at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, in New York, on land of which a part cost $350 a square foot—and more than a quarter of a century ago at that. But that was, of course, an artificial price. The land was so necessary for the Drexel building that the owners could charge about what they liked for it. Judged by such transactions, London is ahead, for a Lombard street banking house is said to have paid on one occasion $800 a square foot for a little patch of land on their street. They had to have it, whatever the price, and paid accordingly.

It is a one-story building that stands on the dearest land in London. There isn't a window in the building, although the structure spreads itself lavishly over four acres of ground, and it is as ugly as a grimy old stone sarcophagus could be. It is occupied by "the old lady of Threadneedle street," the Bank of England, and, although the actual value of the land on which it rests is estimated at $28,000,000, it couldn't be bought for all of the $100,000,000 of sterling in gold and silver which sleep in the bank's vaults.—[Philadelphia Times.

A QUAINT OLD MARKET.

There is a curious little old street market in Baltimore that almost vies in life and color with that famous square in Verona, said to be the most picturesque market in all Europe. The dignified colored attendants of the Bellair Market, on Gay street, come in most part to their booths by virtue of inheritance. From father to son descend these gayly decked stalls, which line both sides of the roadway, and there is an air of aristocracy here which is quite as exclusive as that of any court in Europe.

Threading their way in and out among these stalls, screened from the sun and rain by vari-colored canvas umbrellas, may be seen priests in cassocks and caps and sometimes, oddly enough, with overcoats of modern type; nuns in gowns of indigo blue, with black stoles tightly drawn across the shoulders and upon whose head rests a most curious headgear, a cap of stiffly starched white muslin, whose wing-like brim extends at least twelve inches bristling all around. Many are the pleasant greetings exchanged over shrimp and white bait, whose virtues are extolled in softly modulated tones. From stalls where Early Rose potatoes, Bermuda onions and Maryland sprouts are temptingly displayed come shouts of glee over a sharp bargain, in which the thumb has played a prominent part.

The most popular corner of the market is the booth whose wares consist of birds of impossible plumage, silks of indescribable hues and jewelry of wonderful brilliancy. Its patrons—for the most part dusky maids—keep up a swift fire of meaningless chatter while purchases are being made, retiring under a strong volley of comment from the surrounding lookers-on, and over it all the demure, respectful courtesy of those in charge—a lasting bit of the long ago, and in sharp contrast with the independent, curt manner of the northern market men, all business, no sentiment.—[New York Herald.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

FARMING NOT SO PROFITABLE.

The industrial commission gave a hearing recently in Washington on farm conditions, the principal witness being Assistant Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Brigham said that he had been connected with the grange movement nearly twenty years and as master of the late grange for nine years had traveled over the country considerably. The number of men employed on farms was about the same, he said, as fifty years ago. The tendency, however, was toward shorter hours and lighter work and in general the condition and wages of the farm hands had improved. This was largely due to the use of machinery and improved methods and not organization of labor. The system of crop sharing, he said, was increasing and would, he thought, largely supplant that of hiring men for wages.

Mr. Brigham favored the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture in the public schools, as arousing the interest of the boys in that branch would tend to keep them on the farm and away from the cities. The money invested in farms, farm implements and stock in the United States represented, he said, about $1,500,000,000. Farm investments paid higher rates of interest forty years ago than today. Some reasons for the decrease were the appreciation of land values and higher wages for labor. The net profits of farming, taking an average for the whole country, he thought, would not exceed more than two or three per cent. Farmers, he said, paid too great a proportion of the taxes, one reason being that their property could not be concealed from the assessors as can some other classes of property.

SNAKE CHARMERS.

It is generally supposed that the serpents exhibited by snake charmers have been deprived of their fangs, and this is doubtless often the case, while one instance at least is recorded in which the mouth of the snake had been sewn together to prevent it from biting. The writer noticed at the Ceylon Exhibition, given some years ago in London, that one of the snake charmers, finding the corba he was exhibiting becoming too lively and aggressive, seized the reptile by the neck and thrust it hastily into the small round basket in which it was carried, at the same time pushing it with a voluminous white cloth, at which it bit savagely. Having almost closed the lid of the basket, the man drew away the cloth violently, thus doubtless dragging out the fangs which were fastened in it. He then secured the basket and carried it away. This, of course, required a large amount of cool courage as well as great quickness of hand and eye, all which qualities must be doubly necessary in capturing and taming these deadly reptiles. But if we are astonished at the skill and dexterity displayed by Indian snake charmers, still more must we marvel at the hardihood of the American Indians, who, in their snake dances, not only handle the deadly rattlesnake with impunity, but absolutely carry it about in their mouths.—[The Westminster Review.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Liquor Licenses.

Office License Commissioners,
March 6, 1899.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport are now ready to receive applications from parties who intend to apply for license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors for the year beginning May 1, 1899.

All applications, to insure action before the beginning of the license year, must be in the hands of the commissioners by

March 20, 1899,

And all licenses not paid for fifteen days after the date of their granting will be revoked.

Blanks may be obtained at the office of the commissioners, Room 2, Mercury Building, or at Room 3, Aquidneck Bank Building.

No license will be granted to sell liquor in any place with windows or doors opening other than on a public traveled way until such windows and doors shall have been covered with wire screening or otherwise securely closed, excepting such places as are provided with tavern licenses from the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport, and the location of all places to be licensed should be distinctly numbered.

By order of the License Commissioners.

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

Be Sure To Demand, and See That You Get a

BENSON'S,

'Tis the best

POROUS PLASTER

The most successful remedy against Coughs, Colds, Grip and Chest Troubles, now so prevalent. Clean, safe and sure. It never fails. Price 25c. All Druggists, Of m'f'rs, Seabury & Johnson, N.Y., if unobtainable.

NOTICE!

Parties having horses lame or ailing, can have them examined at my stables every Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.

CHANDLER QUINTIN,

Veterinarian,

Newport Riding Academy,

Tew's Court, Newport.

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A VETERINARIAN, ON THREE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN UNITED STATES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 16. Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with Atchison at 21, Burlington 138⅝, Louisville 63¾, Manhattan 105½, Brooklyn Transit 100, Northern Pacific 50, Northern Pacific preferred 78, People's Gas 115, Rock Island 116⅝, Sugar 141, St. Paul 126¾, Southern preferred 49½, Tobacco 213, Union Pacific 43⅝, and Federal Steel 51¾.

10—The opening of the stock market was very confused, on active trading. The specialties generally made a decided progress upward. New York Air Brake figuring for eight points, Metropolitan Street Railway 3¼, Consolidated Gas and Sugar 1¾, and Brooklyn Transit a point. The iron and steel shares were slightly off. Railway shares were mostly lower, with Burlington, Rock Island and Atchison preferred conspicuous exceptions.

11—Sugar resumed its old-time leadership in activity, and added four points to its price. Meanwhile the general market underwent many rapid fluctuations either way, owing to special considerations affecting certain stocks. Tobacco was offered freely, and lost 7½ points. The market generally showed a tendency to sag, but the losses were slight in the railway division.

New York, March 16.

	Noon.
Atchison	21
Canada Southern	57
C., C., C. & St. Louis	57¼
Delaware & Hudson	115⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	164½
Erie	14
Illinois Central	114¾
Lake Shore	200
Louisville & Nashville	63¾
Manhattan	105¾
Michigan Central	113
Missouri Pacific	46¾
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	205
New Jersey Central	112
New York Central	132¾
Northern Pacific	50⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	78½
Northwestern	146½
Ontario & Western	27¼
Oregon Navigation	45
Reading	23⅞
Rock Island	117⅝
St. Paul	127¾
Southern Railway	12⅝
Southern Railway preferred	49⅝
Union Pacific preferred	78⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½
Adams Express	112
Wells, Fargo Express	125
American Spirits	14
American Tobacco	211⅛
General Electric	117¾
Lead	34
Pacific Mail	47⅞
Sugar Refining	148½
Leather	6⅝
U. S. Rubber	50⅝
Western Union	94

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Second-hand Square PIANOS.

Four second-hand square pianos, taken in exchange, will sell at half their value; must have room.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 THAMES STREET.

Cash Stamps.

MR. JOHN VARS WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS CUSTOMERS THAT BEGINNING WITH MONDAY NEXT HE WILL GIVE CASH STAMPS TO ALL CASH CUSTOMERS. NOT TRADING STAMPS OR MERCHANTS COUPONS, BUT RED, WHITE AND BLUE TRADING STAMPS REDEEMABLE IN MONEY.

JOHN VARS, PIANO TUNER, 126 THAMES STREET. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

TUNING AND REPAIRING of pianos, violins and other instruments a specialty.

CRANDALL'S Music Store,

OVER 261 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

FISCHER PIANOS.

RENOWNED FOR

TONE and DURABILITY.

THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE

FISCHER PIANO

FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER

107,000

PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.

Grand and Upright Pianos

IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. & C. FISCHER,

33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,

—OR—

MANN & ECCLES,

22 Mathewson St., Providence R. I.

FOR RENT

For $1,600,

FOR THE SUMMER

Gould Island,

Situated in Narragansett bay, 3 miles from Newport, including the use of a naphtha launch and sailboat, also cows and horses and privilege of a garden.

Apply to C. T. KNOWLES, Bay View House, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Send for printed list of furnished cottages for 1899.

BARGAIN!

For Sale---Nearly New Heavy 3-Spring Potato or Express Wagon.

APPLY TO

J. D. Bacheller, Commercial Wharf.

FINANCIAL.

NORMAN & CO.

MEMBERS OF

New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.

Investment Securities.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold in all Markets for Cash or on Margin.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque.

PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK.

66 State St., Boston.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Long Distance Telephone.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,

11, 13, 15 and 17 BROAD STREET.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit subject to Check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices: 202 5th Ave., cor. 25th street, 487 Broadway, Silk Exchange Building, 87 Hudson street, Mercantile Exchange, 16 Court street, Brooklyn.

JAMES W. NOYES,

66 Broadway and 6 Wall Street.

(Successor to WM. C. NOYES),

Dealer in

NEW YORK & BROOKLYN FINANCIAL

Trust Co's Stocks.

(Specialties for 30 years).

See my correct and reliable daily tables of quotations, etc., in most of the Wall Street publications.

—ALSO—

Guaranteed R. R. and Telegraph Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale,

In a central location, two acres of land with fine house and stable. Price very reasonable.

APPLY TO

JOHN WHIPPLE.

Insurance

Of every description written at

REDUCED RATES,

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

Merchants Bank.

Rent Free!

Why pay rent when you can buy a two tenement City, one half of which is rented for $200 per year, which pays the interest on the cost and taxes. Also have for sale two first-class two tenement houses situated next to corner of Broadway and two of the best streets this side of Bliss Road, which by buying and renting half will make a nominal rent. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. One will require $1,400 cash, one only $1,500 cash. Saving rent saves money and makes you a property owner.

DANIEL WATSON. 239 THAMES STREET.

THE ONE HUNDRED

Was closed promptly Dec. 27, 1898.

Jan. 1, 1899, we propose to start a

NEW ONE HUNDRED.

Make early application while in good health for a policy in the

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE

Estate 40 Walnut Street.

House in excellent condition, heated with hot air and hot water, all modern improvements, a nice stable and handsome grounds. Would make a fine summer residence or permanent home. For terms apply to.

DAVIS & WARD,

SOLE AGENTS.

169 Thames Street.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 48.

FOR SALE.

Desirable Building Lots

On Spring, Carey and Hammond streets and Narragansett avenue.

DeBlois & Eldridge,

Agents for Carey Estate

Canker Worms, Caterpillars

AND ALL THINGS THAT CREEP UP TREES.

The Most Efficient and Reliable.

TREE PROTECTOR.

GEORGE H. MORRILL & CO

146 Congress St., Boston.

STOPS THEM ALL.

The Standard,

The CELEBRATED WINTHROP RANGE.

One of these ranges has done constant service for eight years without change of grate or lining.

The New Sterling,

The heaviest portable range on the market. Comes high but lasts longest.

REPAIRS FOR ALL OUR RANGES ON HAND. ALL OTHER REPAIRS AT SHORT NOTICE.

WE ARE ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EDDY REFRIGERATOR.

W. K Covell, 163 Thames St.

AMMONIA,

8 cents a Bottle. We are selling AMMONIA, not water; you can add the water yourself for less than you can buy it. If you want a bottle send and get it; for we have but a small lot of this article.

WOOD ALCOHOL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE PURE ARTICLE.

NAPHTHA In large or small quantities at rock bottom prices. Go to 69 Mill street for any of the above articles.

Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old torn down buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bed bugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 69 to 75 Mill street.

Old Company Lehigh

NONE BETTER

For Domestic Use or Greenhouse Trade.

ABRAM ALMY,

173 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT

Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

RESIDENCES AND STORES FURNISHED FOR ELECTRICITY AT LOWEST RATES.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 Thames Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

What to Choose for a Bride

Is often a perplexing question. Our Sterling Silver Department is ever ready with suggestions that have the merit of being in good taste.

We have a very pretty colonial tea set (4 pieces) at $25; ½ doz. Sterling Tea Spoons, Cream Ladle and Sugar spoon, in case, only $8.00. Sterling Bon Bon Dish, $3.75. 1 doz. Sterling Handle Knives, in case, $8, and lots of other combinations.

HERRMANN'S,

210 THAMES STREET.

Strawberries,

ORANGES, GRAPES, FIGS, PEARS, APPLES AND NUTS.

Burlingame & Carry,

257 & 259 Thames St.

To the Musical Public:

We desire to call your attention to our very large stock of PIANOS, SHEET MUSIC, SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and general MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. It is our aim and purpose to keep an up to date establishment in every particular, giving our patrons all the advantages found in the larger cities in selection, quantity, quality and price. Our connections with the largest importing and publishing houses in the country give us unequaled facilities for giving you the very latest productions and novelties. We cordially invite an inspection of our goods. We make a specialty of music strings. What we have not in stock we will gladly order for you. Please call and see us.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE, 151 Thames Street.

An Excellent Bargain

—IN—

CANNED SALMON,

9 cents a tin. 3 tins 25 cents.

F.P. Garrettson & Co.

16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"Well Known."

EVERY GREENHOUSE MAN AND FIREMAN THAT HANDLES THE COAL TO FURNACES AND BOILERS, WILL INVARIABLY TELL YOU THAT THERE IS NO COAL THAT CAN POSSIBLY TAKE THE PLACE OF

"Old Co's Lehigh"

FOR BEING THE MOST POWERFUL HEATING AND STEAM MAKING COAL THAT COMES OUT OF THE GROUND. ALWAYS IN STOCK AT

PERRY BROS'.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

New Building for the Hospital, in Continuation of the General Plan.

Ground was broken yesterday for a new building for the Newport Hospital, to be used as a pathological laboratory. It will be located on the rear of the lot on Broadway, between the residences of Messrs. John P. Sanborn and S. T. Gladding, and will be of the same construction as the other hospital buildings, and connected by a continuance of the corridor with the whole system. The material will be light glazed brick and iron, and the general characteristics the same as those of the other new buildings. It will be 25x31 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, the lower being largely below ground.

On the first floor will be located the autopsy room and morgue, while the pathological laboratory will be in the upper story. In the latter it is proposed to have fully equipped apparatus for the examination of sputum and other discharges from patients suspected of contagious diseases, for examination by X-rays and other work of similar nature. This department is one of the greatest importance, and the completion and equipment of the building will enable the hospital to extend its work in a direction that will be of much service to the community. The building is being erected with the funds of the hospital.

The completion of the pathological laboratory will give the hospital six new buildings, in the system inaugurated several years ago, each thoroughly equipped for its special work and built on a plan approved by the leading experts in hospital construction. The buildings already in use are the two large wards, one for men and one for women, running south to Powel avenue; the Vanderbilt surgical ward, the Carey ward for private patients, and the laundry. In addition to these there is the old hospital, which is used as an administration building. These are all built on the same level, and connected by a corridor running in the rear of the larger wards and in front of the smaller building, so that the several parts of the hospital are practically on one floor and in easy connection one with another.

TO OPEN WITH "INFATUATION."

The Burrill Comedy Company, which will open a week's engagement at the Opera House next Monday, is said to be one of the best and largest popular-price repertoire shows on the road this season.

The leading lady, Miss Laura Hilbert, has long been connected with Mr. Frohman's companies and this is her first season as a repertoire star. She is a woman with much personal magnetism and a capable actress. Her costumes are of the best class and she never wears the same gown twice in a town, during an engagement wearing 56 different dresses. The supporting company is a good one, and clever specialties are introduced between the acts. Among the latter is George E. Fisher, a Newport boy, who is well known here. The opening play Monday night will be the society drama, "Infatuation."

WHY TWO KINDS OF GRANITE ONLY?

It has been suggested that when bids are asked on the new plan for the city hall the bidders be allowed to furnish any granite they may be able to supply, and not be limited to two kinds or two quarries. It is possible that some of the contractors may have an opportunity to furnish, at a reasonable price, as good granite as could be desired; but if the bidders are limited, as they were before, the commission will lose the opportunity of securing better bids than they can get in a limited field. There is no limit to the kind of brick, sandstone or limestone that the contractors can offer, but it looks as though the granite is to be limited to two quarries, one of which has up to the present time been hidden in a veil of secrecy, and even its location not stated.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER AND TO-DAY'S.

The weather today is about as fine as one could wish, the sun shining brightly and the air being warm and spring-like. In marked contrast to this was the weather of yesterday, when there was some snow, more rain, and a general disagreeable condition that both day and evening made outdoor life far from pleasant. From about 2:30 to 8:30 the rain came down with an apparent disregard of the feelings of pedestrians, and in an abundance that gave no sign that the supply overhead was in any danger of running short. Business was practically at a standstill on the streets and few pedestrians were out.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

Active Preparations for the Journey and the Reception.

Last night Quartermaster General W. Howard Walker left for Camp Fornance to arrange the details concerning the departure of the First Rhode Island regiment from that place after the members of the regiment have been mustered out.

All arrangements concerning the steamer which will convey the troops from Jersey City to Providence have been made. Sound steamer Rhode Island has been chartered by the state for $2,000, and will be at the pier in Jersey City on the night of Friday, March 31. The boys are to be provided with as good a supper as can be secured for the large number, and it will doubtless be a welcome change from camp fare. In the morning breakfast will be served on the steamer at her pier in Providence, and about 10 o'clock the disembarkation will begin and the line will be formed for the parade.

The governor will ask that business houses and private dwellings along the route of march be decorated, and after the line has passed through the principal streets it will proceed to Exchange place, where, in front of the city hall, it will be dismissed. Here the governor will address the troops, assuring them of the appreciation by the state of their work and sacrifices. After this they will be marched to the various city and out-of-town armories.

Three companies will go to the First Infantry armory on South Main street, the Olneyville company will march to the armory of the militia command there, G company will be marched to the armory of G company, First Regiment, on Broad street, and the out-of-town companies will leave at once for their various cities and towns. The governor is till undecided regarding providing the companies with rifles and equipments for the march, and will give the matter some thought before arriving at a decision.

Governor Dyer last night sent the following telegram to Colonel Abbot:

Providence, R. I., March 15, 1899.

To Colonel Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Commanding First regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Columbia, S. C.:

Transportation by steamer from Jersey City to Providence and subsistence will be furnished by the state of Rhode Island to the officers and men of the First Regiment, Rhode Island United States volunteer infantry, who have signified their willingness to return to this state in a body, as indicated in your telegram of the 11th instant. In assuming the responsibility of bringing home in a body so large a number of men of the regiment after muster out, the governor of Rhode Island depends implicitly upon the honor and good faith of the men themselves, that their conduct will be such upon the journey and after reaching their native state that he will have no reason for regretting his action in their behalf, their fellow-citizens no fault to find with their behaviour, and the home-coming of the regiment be as impressive and as dignified as was its going forth to war.

ELISHA DYER, Governor of Rhode Island

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Henry D. DeBlois the residence at 105 Bellevue avenue, to Mr. Michael Joseph Cummings and Mrs. Mary Ann Cummings.

—The News was in error yesterday in stating that a daughter had been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Shepley. It was another family which welcomed the new arrival.

—Dr. and Mrs. Newgarten gave a card party last night at their quarters at the Fort Adams garrison. The prizes were won by Dr. Santoire, Mrs. Harrison and Lieutenant and Mrs. McCoach.

—Simeon Hazard has rented for Alexander W. Teaze his new cottage on North Newport avenue, to Thomas R. Lawton, and for Miss Mary A. Peckham her house at 81 Second street, to Lawrence Commerford.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for George L. Rives his villa on the southerly side of Narragansett avenue, known as "Roseveale," to Mrs. W S. Bullard of Boston for the coming season.

—At this evening's meeting of the Island Methodist Social Union, at the First Church, the principal address will be by Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., of Providence. Dr. Dick is a new man in this Conference and has never been heard in Newport. Other speakers will be present and take part in the discussion of the new movement in church work that is now coming to the front.

THE RED AND BLUE CONTEST.

There is no abatement of the interest in the campaign for members at the Young Men's Christian Association. Both sides are working hard and meeting with much encouragement. More than 100 members and about $200 have already been secured. All classes of people are being interested and giving money. The increase is apparent in the gymnasium and junior departments, and especially in the number of young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who are coming to the rooms and joining.

It looks as if the membership would would not stop at the 500 mark, but go far beyond it. One young man has expressed his determination to secure at least two members each day from now to April 6. Another young man has already secured twenty-five and says he will get as many more. The Reds are not sure that they will be fortunate enough to eat turkey April 6, and so have advertised a supper for the public at 6 o'clock next Monday evening. The Blue men are doubtful about buying tickets as they fear that "knock-out drops" will be served them, thus incapacitating them for hustling. It is expected, however, that a large number of the friends of both sides will be present. A Red and Blue basket ball game will be played after the supper.

The large banner which the Blues have run out in front of the rooms is attracting much attention. It can be seen from the polo lot to the Liberty Tree, and is a constant reminder to any one looking for turkey April 6 to unice with the side which is most likely to win.

Captain Bailey is not doing much shouting but is keeping his braves on the war path, and many scalps are being brought into the wigwam by the Redskins.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Nominees of the Party for Seats in the General Assembly.

The Democratic city convention met as per adjournment at the state house last evening, to nominate a legislative ticket. The weather conditions outside were what is known as Democratic, about as lively a rainstorm as even this lively season has seen prevailing just previous to the time set for the assembling of the convention. This accounted for the absence of several of the delegates, and also of many would-be spectators.

It was 8:13 o'clock when Chairman Boyle called the convention to order. The secretary called the roll and fifteen of the twenty-five delegates responded. Mr. Nolan then moved to take a recess for ten minutes, to be spent in secret session in the senate chamber, discussing the report of the committee on a ticket. The motion prevailed and at 8:20 the delegates filed out, leaving three reporters and nine spectators as sole occupants of the representatives chamber.

As the clock marked 8:35 the members of the convention again filed into the room and resumed their seats. Chairman Boyle asked if the committee was ready to report, knowing of course that it was, and Mr. Nolan responded, reading the ticket that had been selected in secret session, which is as follows:

For Senator—Dalton E. Young.

For Representative for the unexpired term, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Rogers—Samuel R. Honey.

For Representatives—Samuel R. Honey, Duncan McLean, William J. Underwood, James B. Cottrell, John H. Crosby.

The Democratic city committee was given power to fill vacancies, and at 8:38 the convention adjourned

BIRD PESTS IN CAMPS.

"The good people who are introducing the starling into New York, on the theory that it will prove valuable to replace the native birds which are being killed off, ought to take warning from the lesson of our experience with the English sparrow," remarked Dr. T. S. Palmer of the Department of Agriculture. "New Zealand has tried the starling to its cost. In its own home in central and southern Europe, it is a useful bird, but introduced into new countries it has proved a pest. They are trying in Boston at this moment to exterminate the sparrow. Twenty or thirty years ago the endeavor might have been successful, but the bird has now spread out over so much territory that it is a pretty serious problem. All Boston can do is to diminish the number of birds somewhat, but even the state of Massachusetts is too small a unit of territory to make extermination absolute. The birds will blow right in again.

"It has been several times proposed to prohibit the importation of birds that threaten to become a nuisance, but there is as yet no federal law on the subject. The one state which has any such legislation is California, which protects its fruit interests by laws against the importation of new species of birds without a careful investigation of their merits.

"The English sparrow drives away our other birds; it disfigures our buildings in cities, destroys fruit and grain in the country, and makes itself a nuisance generally. It has no redeeming qualities that we know of. It was a well known pest in Europe. Four states are today trying to exterminate it—Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Utah. They pay a bounty on English sparrow heads and on their eggs. Illinois and Michigan have been at it for ten years, and have spent between them about $117,000. The bounty plan is practically money thrown away. You can kill only a small proportion of them in this way, and then the officials do not always recognize the sparrow, and so the small boys turn in all sorts of birds, many of which ought to be protected instead. Nearly three million sparrows have been destroyed in Illinois during the last five years, and probably as many more have been killed in Michigan since 1887, but the laws have accomplished so little that some doubt exists as to whether the birds have perceptibly diminished or not. Some ornithologists in these states assert that the decrease is quite noticeable, while others acknowledge that the bounties have had little if any effect.

"To show how difficult extermination is, the experience of the island of Bermuda is interesting. It has an area of less than twenty square miles. An attempt was made to exterminate the English sparrow only ten years after the species had been introduced; but after two years and the expenditure of more than $2,500, it was abandoned as impracticable. We do not know just what can be done with the English sparrow in this country. We get lots of letters of inquiry, and always reply advising the systematic destruction of their eggs and young, and the tearing down of their nests in the spring. There are distinct objections to poisoning. In some states it is illegal to put out poison except under very stringent rules; and, anyway, domestic fowls and native birds would suffer about as much as the sparrow. In some places they are trying trapping birds wholesale for gun clubs. They kill a good many in this way, but it does not seem to make much of an impression. The introduction of a disease is a remedy often proposed for the extermination of a pest. But a disease is a dangerous thing to handle. It may infect other animals and birds, or even man."

From a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on the English sparrow, it appears that the bird was first brought to this country in 1850, when Nicholas Pike of the Brooklyn Institute imported eight pairs from England. Mr. Pike gives this account of it: We built a large cage for them, and cared for them during the winter months. Early in the spring of 1851 they were liberated, but they did not thrive. In 1852 a committee of members of the institute was chosen for the reintroduction of these birds. Over $200 was subscribed for expenses. I went to England in 1852, and on my arrival in Liverpool I gave the order for a large lot of sparrows and song birds to be purchased at once. They were shipped on steamer Europa, in charge of an officer of the ship. Fifty sparrows were let loose in the Narrows, according to instructions, and the rest on arrival were placed in the tower of Greenwood Cemetery chapel. They did not do well, so were removed to the house of Mr. John Hooper, one of the committee, who offered to take care of them during the winter. In the spring of 1853 they were all let loose in the grounds of Greenwood Cemetery, and a man hired to watch them. They did well and multiplied, and I have original notes taken from time to time of their increase and colonization over our great country.

The true name of this bird is the House Sparrow. The name English Sparrow is a misnomer, as the species is not confined to England, but is native to nearly the whole of Europe. Its fertility has long been proverbial. It is a hardy and aggressive bird, possessed of much intelligence and more than ordinary cunning. It takes advantage of the protection afforded by proximity to man, thus escaping nearly all the enemies which check the increase of our native birds. Moreover, for many years it was looked upon with favor, and both food and shelter were provided. It is no unusual thing for a single pair, in the latitude of New York, or farther south, to rear twenty or thirty young in the course of a year. Assuming the product of a pair to be twenty-four young, and assuming further, for the sake of computation, that all live, together with their offspring, it will be seen that in ten years the progeny of a single pair would be 275,716,983,608. Of course, the actual increase of the sparrow is only a fraction of this; but if we reduce the annual number of young per pair to twelve still assuming that half are males and half females, and allow that all live even for five years, we shall have as the total increase of one pair in that time 33,614 birds. In some cases it seems as if these figures had actually been reached, so rapid has been the increase at certain places, but it is probable that in almost all cases the original stock in any town consists of several pairs, and these are usually increased from time to time by accessions from neighboring cities. This tremendous record of increase shows the force of the figurative phrase: "Not a sparrow falleth to the ground."—[Washington dispatch.

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